"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day in this city and neighborhood are fair, north to east winds.

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VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,234. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock Market Irregular.

Wheat, 81⅞; corn, 30½; cotton, 7 5-16.

CONGRESS.—The Dingley bill referred to the Finance Committee upon reaching the Senate. Cuban resolutions offered and debated. A ship to carry provisions to the famine sufferers in India.—Page 4.

FOREIGN.—Lord Plunket, Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, died in that city yesterday. Emperor William telegraphed his congratulations to Prince Bismarck, who celebrated his eighty-second birthday yesterday. Spanish victories are reported over the insurgents of the Philippine Islands. M. Hanotaux and the Count de Mun have been elected members of the French Academy.—Page 7.

LEGISLATURE—The Senate advanced to its third reading the bill for a graduated reduction in the price of gas in New York and that prohibiting the publication of cartoons or portraits without consent. The Assembly passed the New York Boulevard bill, after an acrimonious debate; also that authorizing the expenditure of $2,500,000 for four high schools in this city. The annual supply and appropriation bills, the deer hunting and anti-policy bills were passed.—Page 4.

Page 1.

Poughkeepsie has not withdrawn its offer for the intercollegiate boat race.

Lightning killed Convict Frank Dent, the last man in a chain gang, near Atlanta. Two other men injured.

Dr. J. C. Moore, former editor, financier, and politician, sentenced at Manchester, N. H., to four years in prison.

Fire yesterday in Cambridge Springs, Penn., caused a loss of $200,000. A man was killed and several were injured.

Wade Hampton, Commissioner of Railroads, is critically ill in Washington. Gen. Longstreet is a candidate for his position.

Farmers form the Agriculturists' National Protective Association, to erect warehouses and control the sale of produce throughout the land.

Ex-Senator Palmer, National Democratic candidate for President, asks McKinley to appoint his secretary to a place in the Treasury Department.

Adirondack forest decision, handed down at Rochester in the Appellate Court, by which the Moose River Lumber Company is prevented from floating its logs to market.

No announcement made that Gen. Gordon, head of the United Confederate Veterans, will attend the Grant Monument ceremonies. Few Confederates likely to parade unless he is invited.

Lawyer William D. Sisco of Newark caused the arrest of Charles Bierman, a money lender, and Jacob Lichtenstein, a constable, for taking all his furniture to satisfy a disputed debt.

King George of Greece has threatened to make war against Turkey if the Grecian coast is blockaded by the powers, and this is a leading reason for the failure of the powers to come to a unanimous agreement. It is said that King George would be forced to take this step by his own subjects.

The first public hearing on the Greater New York charter was given by Mayor Strong, and members of the Bar Association and other bodies offered many objections, pleaded for more time for its consideration, and asked the Mayor to withhold his signature. Further hearings will be given to-day and to-morrow.

Page 2.

Trial of Susan S. Frackleton's suit for divorce begun in Milwaukee.

The Mississippi River going down, and the danger point shifted below Greenville, near the Delta.

The Long Island forest fires are now thought to be dying out. The belt of destruction was four miles wide.

Dr. Castillo, who forfeited his bail once on a charge of violating the neutrality laws in the Laurada expedition, was bailed again yesterday in the sum of $2,500.

Thirty-five families, numbering one hundred and twenty persons, were evicted yesterday as squatters at South Cove, N. J. The land was recently leased by the city to railroads.

Gen. Maximo Gomez has written a letter to a Spanish correspondent in which he says the blow that killed Francisco Gomez will never be forgotten, that Cuba will continue fighting, and that some time she will secure justice.

President Edward P. Barker, in a review of the Greater New York Charter, holds that the system of taxation therein proposed will work great injustice to the present City of New York, and offers some suggestions.

Page 3.

The Seventh Regiment was reviewed in its armory by war veterans last evening, and medals of honor were distributed.

Gov. Griggs of New Jersey has accepted Huntington's painting of "The Good Samaritan" for the State.

President McKinley and Secretary Alger tender the post of Assistant Secretary of War to Col. Grant. He has it under advisement.

Brooklyn's Board of Education members heartily favor the legislative bill to provide additional school facilities. It needs schools in the outlying districts.

Objection is made to the use of the Riverside Drive for the Grant Day parade on the plea that the crowds would destroy the Park. The latest arrangements.

The tug Sammie sunk at her pier at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. All hands escaped. To avoid drowning, Engineer Maxwell smashed a window and crawled out of the deckhouse.

Property owners from West Eighty-ninth Street protested before the Mayor against any city stables on that street. Mr. Strong, while agreeing to consider the matter, told them they should have some consideration for the rest of the city.

President McKinley appointed Andrew D. White of New York Ambassador to Germany, William F. Draper Ambassador to Italy, Chandler Hale of Maine Secretary of Embassy at Rome, and Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio Commissioner of Patents.

Page 4.

Japan and Argentine have sent protests against the Dingley tariff.

The Senate concludes its consideration of all the amendments to the arbitration treaty. No day yet fixed for a final vote. Claims against Southern States exempted from the treaty.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey yesterday declared unconstitutional the law abolishing Spring elections in Jersey City and Newark. The elections will therefore be held this month.

Page 5.

Plans were considered at the meeting of the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen for strengthening it both in numbers and finances. The full list of committees was announced.

Page 7.

Three ballots for Senator were taken in Kentucky yesterday without a definite result.

A good audience enjoyed the performances of the opening night of the Barnum & Bailey circus.

Miss Catherine Carlisle, a niece of John G. Carlisle, gave a reading at the Virginia Hotel, Chicago.

The Delaware Constitutional Convention adopts the provision increasing the number of members in the State Senate and House.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn gave an April fool dinner last night. Sausages tufted with cotton were served and the "beer" proved to be champagne.

Col. George Duryea died in St. Vincent's Hospital, to which he was removed from his home Feb. 8, from the effects of wounds received during the war.

Two familiar Broadway landmarks—the old frame house at Duane Street and Broadway and the Peter Goelet house, at Nineteenth Street and Broadway—are doomed to destruction.

Page 10.

Rheinhardt Schmidt, a half-witted blacksmith, shot and instantly killed John Graham, who entered his shop in the Catskills.

Page 11.

District Attorney Olcott stated his opinion of the abuse of the extradition laws by the Michigan officers, who released Antun M. Christiansen, and telegraphed to Gov. Black not to honor a further requisition for his extradition.

Page 12.

The Dock Commissioners have invited the agent of the White Star Line to a conference in regard to rentals for the new piers.

New York merchants and fire insurance men send a remonstrance to the Senate against Senator Cantor's Fire Insurance Restriction bill.

Owing to the failure of the General Deficiency bill, the Assistant United States District Attorneys have not been paid since January.

Representatives of Colombia arrived to look after the interests of their Government in the settlement of the claim for indemnity made by James L. Cherry for a canceled railway grant.

There are evidences that the committee of the Mason Builders' Association was doing effective work in its projected attack on the Board of Walking Delegates, and that this might involve a big strike.

The Republic of Santo Domingo has given an order to a New York firm for the coinage of 1,750,000 pieces, about $600,000 in nominal value, for use as a subsidiary currency for home use.

Representative business men in this city are indignant that the Assembly has passed, over Mayor Strong's veto, the Leonard bill legalizing obstruction of the sidewalks. A strong effort will be made to defeat any such action in the Senate.

Rapid transit, according to present plans, will extend from the Battery to One Hundred and Ninetieth Street on the west side and to Bronx Park on the east side. The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners at a meeting yesterday adopted an additional route from Park Row to South Ferry, which completes the route.

The contest of the will of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, who cut his wife and daughters off with nominal sums and left the bulk of his estate to Mrs. Kate M. Foster, was continued before Surrogate Arnold yesterday. The proponent's witnesses have been examined, and Mrs. Buchanan has begun to testify for the contestants.

The New York Chamber of Commerce adopted a resolution denouncing the Dingley Tariff bill, another calling upon the President to ask from Congress a liberal appropriation for the Twentieth Century Exhibition in France, and a committee was appointed, with Seth Low as Chairman, to devise means for assisting Cretan refugees.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 2.
Business Troubles.—Page 10.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Court Calendars.—Page 10.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 10.
Amusements.—Page 6.
Legal Notes.—Page 3.
Railroads.—Page 3.

FIRE IN CAMBRIDGE SPRINGS.

Pennsylvania Town Suffers a Loss of $200,000—A Man Killed and Several Injured.

MEADVILLE, Penn., April 1.—Cambridge Springs, a health resort about fifteen miles from here, was almost destroyed by fire to-day. Charles Hayes lost his life, and property worth $200,000 was destroyed. Several persons were injured.

At about 10:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the notion store of Mrs. Wellman, on Main Street, and as there is no fire department at the Springs, the flames spread rapidly. Assistance was requested from this city, Corry, and Union City. Engines and reels were dispatched at once, but before the fire could be checked thirty business houses and a dozen residences were destroyed. There is but little insurance to offset the $200,000 loss.

Mr. Hayes, who was killed, was a merchant. He entered his place of business while it was in flames to save some valuables, and was crushed by falling walls. His body has not been recovered.

Following are among the principal losers: Mrs. Wellman, notion store, $300; Burfield & Clark, $2,000; Boyd & Bilstone, clothiers, $10,000; Klie & Flinck, general merchandise, $7,000; New Cambridge Hotel, Haggerty & White, proprietors, $50,000; Root & Kelly, feed and coal, $4,000; Carl Greabes, furniture, $5,000; E. R. Billock, meat market, $1,000; Post Office a total loss; C. P. McDaniel, photograph gallery, $5,000; Blystone & Rhoades, drugs, $5,000; A. E. Peffer & Co., boots and shoes, $3,000; James Lydell, drugs, $5,000; E. L. Burchard, jewelers, $2,000; Fellow & Hayes, general store, $4,000; Mrs. H. L. Brown, millinery, $1,000; Allee & Finney, clothing, $5,000; R. H. Drake, news and confectionery and Postal Telegraph offices, $2,000; J. R. Case & Co., general store, $10,000; Cambridge News, Eckels Brothers, owners, $5,000; C. A. Root, general store, $5,000; W. R. Palmer, hardware, $6,000; Cambridge Enterprise, $4,000.

Among the residents whose homes were destroyed are E. H. Rust, H. M. Tanner, Mr. Faber, C. A. Root, Carl B. Reaves, I. C. Drake, W. R. Palmer, Dr. J. B. Hughes, Dr. J. H. Gray, and J. W. Ford.

The village presents a scene of desolation to-night. From the Erie Railroad tracks to Spring Street is a mass of smoldering ruins.

FOREST PRESERVE MEASURE.

Lumber Company Restrained from Floating Its Logs to Market.

ROCHESTER, April 1.—An important Adirondack forest decision has been handed down in the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. The title of the case is "William Decamp, individually and as trustee under the will of Julia Decamp, deceased, respondent, vs. Lemon T. Thompson, John A. Dix, and Edward Thompson, Jr., composing the firm of the Moose River Lumber Company, appellants." The decision is in favor of the plaintiff and respondent, judgment being affirmed with costs.

The decision interests many owners of forest lands in the Adirondacks, including Dr. W. Seward Webb. Land was purchased of Dr. Webb by the Moose River Lumber Company, which attempted to float its logs through streams running across the plaintiff's lands to its mill at the junction of the north and south branches of Moose River. Judge Adams holds that Mill Creek and the north branch of the Moose, running through the Decamp Townships are private water courses, and the company is perpetually restrained by his decision from using the streams to float or drive its logs to market.

New State Officers at Trenton.

TRENTON, April 1.—The term of Secretary of State Chelsey expired to-day, and his successor, George Wurts, was sworn into office by Justice Van Sickel of the Supreme Court. Mr. Wurts appointed the present Assistant Secretary, Mr. Alexander Rickey to-day as his own assistant, and Mr. Rickey was also sworn in. The oath of office was also administered to William Bettle, who succeeds Mr. Wurts as Bank and Insurance Commissioner.

Death of an Old Hotel Clerk.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—J. Harry King, chief day clerk at the Chittenden Hotel since 1893, died this morning. Mr. King sustained a paralytic stroke March 12, which was followed by the rupture of a blood vessel. He never regained consciousness. Mr. King was for some time a clerk at the Windsor, in Wheeling, and was for seven years at the Emery, in Cincinnati. He leaves a wife and one daughter.

GREECE THREATENS WAR

If Her Coast Is Blockaded She Will Begin Operations Against Turkey.

KING WILL BE FORCED TO THIS.

In the Event of War Between the Two Nations, the Intervention of the Powers Would Be Suspended —Why They Cannot Agree Unanimously.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times will print to-morrow a dispatch for its Vienna correspondent, who says:

"A council of the Admirals was held to-day (Thursday) to determine whether and when the Gulf of Athens is to be blockaded. All the powers have now consented to that proposition, though nothing has been decided with respect to the blockade of other Greek ports.

"It is no secret that King George has formally stated to the powers that a declaration of war against Turkey will follow immediately an extension of blockade to the Greek coast. This fact cannot be left out of consideration. It is believed in some quarters that if the Gulf of Athens is blockaded popular excitement will compel the King to declare war, even if his own judgment and that of his Cabinet were opposed. This has been a leading cause of the delay in securing a unanimous agreement between the powers. There is no doubt that in the event of a Turco-Greek war the intervention of the powers would be suspended.

"Rumor connects the betrothal of Francis Joseph of Battenberg to a Montenegrin Princess with his candidature for the Governorship of Crete. The report of the desire of Turkey and Greece to come to a direct understanding must in no wise be summarily discarded. Moreover, the fact must be taken into consideration that most of the powers are beginning to show unmistakable symptoms of a feeling that little is to be gained by pushing European intervention beyond certain limits, and that a great deal is to be gained by leaving Turkey and Greece to settle by direct negotiations what the powers might leave unsettled. In this way the situation would become much simplified, and the powers be relieved of an ever-increasing responsibility already weighing heavily upon most of them."

The Times's Athens correspondent says:

"Whether, in the event of war, the powers will abstain from a blockade and leave the Greek fleet unfettered, is debated here with great interest. It is pointed out that should war ensue, the powers could not, as neutrals, hinder the operations of the Greek Navy, which might bombard Smyrna and Salonika, and capture the Islands of the Aegean.

"In case the Turks should be victorious on land, which is not expected at Athens, Greece would be more than compensated by victories on the sea. It is assumed, of course, that Europe would never permit the Turkish army to advance to Athens. Thus, whatever happens, Greece stands to win, at any rate not to lose. These calculations would be completely overthrown should the powers compel the Greek fleet to remain inactive. But this course, it is contended here, would be tantamount to an offensive alliance with Turkey against Greece.

"A number of Italian volunteers have arrived here from Crete, having safely run the blockade. They say that there is no bread in the island except in the camp of Col. Vassos, which is provisioned for three months.

"The real head of the Greek Army of occupation in the island," according to the statement of the Italian volunteers, "is Col. Limbriti, who directs all the movements of the insurgents."

GREEK VESSELS CAPTURED.

Three that Were Carrying Provisions to the Cretans.

ATHENS, April 1.—Three Greek sailing vessels carrying cargoes of provisions consigned to Crete have been captured by a British warship.

The capture took place outside the limits of the blockade.

ENGLAND READY TO BLOCKADE.

If All the Other Powers Will Assist in the Movement.

VIENNA, April 1.—The Fremdenblatt publishes a dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day which says that Great Britain has notified Russia of her assent to the Admirals' proposal to blockade the Gulf of Athens, provided all the powers assist in the blockade.

Russia, it is added, is willing to send another battalion and a battery of artillery to the Island of Crete, provided a majority of the powers do likewise. In this connection the Fremdenblatt declares that Austria will not send any further reinforcements to Crete.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S POLICY.

Two Divisions of the Army to be Created in Thessaly.

LONDON, April 1.—The Times correspondent at Larissa will say to-morrow:

"The first step of the Crown Prince Constantin in his new command has been to hold a strategical council, at which it was decided to create two divisions of the army, with bases at Larissa and Trikhala. Some of the leading spirits of the Ethnike Hetairia have been here recently, among them the well-known Alexandrian banker, M. Goussios, who is believed to be largely responsible for financing the mobilization.

"Every available horse and mule in this district has been requisitioned for the Crown. The peasants willingly give them up and use oxen for plowing instead."

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Cheers for the Greeks and Opposition to the Policy of the Powers.

LONDON, April 1.—There were loud cheers from the Irish benches in the House of Commons to-day when the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. George N. Curzon, confirmed the report from Crete that a detachment of Turkish Bashibazouks at Retimo had fired upon a flag of truce subsequent to the refusal of the insurgents to accept autonomy, and upon their insisting upon annexation.

Continuing, Mr. Curzon said the Government was doing everything possible to accelerate the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Crete, though, he explained, until the powers were in a position to replace the garrisons, which they are now endeavoring to do by the dispatch of reinforcements, they were not justified in exposing the refugees at the seaports to the risk of a successful attack.

There was great excitement and uproar in the House of Commons while Mr. Curzon was replying to the questions regarding Crete. The Scotch and Welsh members objected to the employment of the Scotch and Welsh troops in "a service repugnant to the whole of Scotland and Wales."

Cheers and counter cheers and "Oh! Shames!" punctuated the questions and answers, and the scene closed with Mr. J. W. S. MacNeil, Anti-Parnellite, Member for South Donegal, moving to adjourn in order to call attention to the absence from England of the Marquis of Salisbury at the present critical period. The motion was negatived without a division.

BOUGHT LOUISVILLE BONDS.

The New York Security and Trust Company the Highest Bidder.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—The Sinking Fund Commissioners to-day opened proposals for $588,000 of city refunding 4 per cent. forty-year gold bonds. There were thirty-one bidders. All offered premiums.

The highest bidder was the New York Security and Trust Company of New York, which offered $106.77 for all the bonds. This bid was accepted. There were many bidders for portions of bonds, but none were as liberal as the security company. The next best bid was $106.15 by Hays & Son of Cleveland, Ohio.

ONE REQUEST FROM PALMER.

Ex-Senator Asks McKinley for an Office for His Secretary.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Ex-Senator Palmer, late gold Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has made a personal request of the new Administration. He has written a personal letter to Secretary Gage, asking him to appoint Thomas J. Donovan, the Senator's late private secretary, to a position in the Treasury Department.

The Senator says this is the only request he will have to make, and that it is understood it will be granted. Mr. Donovan was formerly with the firm of Winston & Meagher of Chicago.

POUGHKEEPSIE'S BID STANDS.

Its Offer for the College Boat Race Not to be Withdrawn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 1.—It appears that Chairman Booth of the Local College Regatta Committee spoke without the concurrence of the other member of the committee yesterday when he told the reporter of The Associated Press that the committee would withdraw its offer for the boat races.

Mr. Reynolds now says that he misunderstood the reporter's query, and that he never received instructions to withdraw the offer. Poughkeepsie's proposition still holds good.

FOUR YEARS FOR DR. MOORE.

Sentence Passed on the New Hampshire Editor and Financier.

MANCHESTER, N. H., April 1.—Dr. J. C. Moore, ex-financier, journalist, and politician, was this afternoon sentenced to four years at hard labor in the State prison. He received two years for overissue of The Union Publishing Company's stock and two years for fraudulently recoruing stock of the same company. Judge Parsons pronounced sentence.

Dr. Moore's fall caused a greater sensation at the time than that of probably any other man in the State. Besides being Treasurer of The Union Publishing Company, he was President of the Derryfield Savings Bank and the New Hampshire Life Insurance Company. Both institutions were involved in the crash which wrecked the doctor's career.

LAWYER'S HOUSE EMPTIED.

Newark Money Lender Leaves a Sick Family Without a Bed.

NEWARK, April 1.—William D. Sisco, a lawyer, fell into the hands of one of the money lenders who take pledges on household furniture as security, and he was left to-night without a single piece of furniture, and a sick wife and five children tossing in the worst stages of fever on his hands. To-night he caused the arrest of Charles Bierman, a money lender, of 10 Cedar Street, on a charge of grand larceny. Jacob Lichtenstein, a constable, who acted as the agent of Bierman, was arrested on a similar charge.

A year ago Sisco applied to Bierman for a loan. On this he has been paying constantly since. According to his reckoning, Sisco says he owes the money lender $0. According to the reckoning of the money lender, Sisco owes him $40.

Sisco claims that the first he knew of anything wrong was when a furniture truck backed up in front of his house, and a gang of men, under the direction of Bierman and Lichtenstein, began to remove the furniture. They even took the bed on which a sick child lay.

Mrs. Sisco is a daughter of Josiah T. Gibbs of 368 Lexington Avenue, New York. Her husband was formerly a member of the law firm of Voorhees & Co. He is at present employed by his wife's father. He claims that under the laws of this State he should have been served with a notice five full days preceding the seizure. Mayor Seymour not long since called attention to the high-handed methods of the Newark money lenders, and within a few weeks Supreme Court Judge Depue used strong language in referring to them from the bench.

The Trust Company Bill.

BOSTON, April 1.—The Committee on Banks and Banking reported a new draft of the Trust Company bill to-day to the Legislature. The new bill provides that the capital stock of trust companies shall be not less than $500,000 nor more than $1,000,000, except in cities and towns having a population of less than 100,000, where companies incorporated may have a capital stock of not less than $250,000. No trust company shall engage in business without a certificate from the savings bank Commissioners.

Destructive Storm of Hail.

MOUNT VERNON, Mo., April 1.—There was a destructive hailstorm here last night. Hailstones weighing ten and twelve ounces fell. Not a house escaped injury. The churches, mills, &c., sustained heavy losses. Stock of all kinds suffered. Fruit and ornamental trees were badly damaged.

Indiana Steel Plant to Resume.

HAMMOND, Ind., April 1.—It is reported here that the Corning Steel plant will open on April 15 with a full force of men. The Cornings are said to have leased the mill to an Eastern syndicate, but "inside" information is not obtainable.

FARMERS FORMING A TRUST

Banded to Control the Sale of Produce at Common Centres in Every County.

WAREHOUSES TO BE BUILT.

Gigantic Plan to Divide Profits and Regulate Prices Through a Sovereign Body of the Agriculturists' National Protective Association.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 1.—P. F. Brown of Johnstown, Penn., left a package of papers and letters in his room at the Jefferson House and went to Columbus recently, and it was the means of exposing the largest scheme the farmers of this country have ever undertaken.

It is known as the Agriculturists' National Protective Association, and is incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The members are all oath bound, and the farmers are taking to it right and left. This year is being given up to organization, and agents are now at work in nearly every county in the leading States.

Jonas Stanberry is at the head of this county's organization, while C. P. Griffin and others are members. It has been conducted with great secrecy. In 1898 it is proposed to compel people to import their farm products, and county and corporation warehouses will be erected and placed in charge of county boards, who will have absolute control. From these warehouses goods will be shipped as may be deemed necessary.

The farmer will raise all wheat in one locality, oats in another, and so on. The National Board of Finance is now at work on a complicated scale for the division of profits, and everything will go through the hands of the sovereign body, much on the order of communistic organizations.

The ultimate design is the absolute control and marketing of all farm products, farm animals, and machinery.

THE CHICAGO GAS TRUST.

Illinois Legislator Proposes to Find Out How to Crush It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 1.—Representative Sullivan will introduce in the House as soon as he can secure unanimous consent or a suspension of the rules a resolution which recites the history of the Chicago Gas Trust and of the litigation in relation thereto, and concludes as follows:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the Attorney General is requested to report to the General Assembly all facts and circumstances, as far as the same can be ascertained by him, relating to the present operation of said four gas companies, and the relation of said four gas companies with each other and with any trust, company, or pool holding and controlling the stock of said gas companies, and what, if any, steps can be taken by the said Attorney General to enforce the law against the said gas companies and to carry out the policy of this State as declared by its statutes against trusts, combinations, and monopolies, and what, if any, further legislation by the General Assembly is required to carry out the policy of the State against such combination by said gas companies."

OIL COMPANIES COMBINING.

A Strong Rival for the Standard in Process of Formation.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 1.—The Manhattan Oil Company, which has had headquarters at Lima for some years, is the strongest competitor the Standard has in the world. The new Cudahy combination is of course another very strong rival to the Standard. A combination of these two interests, the Manhattan and Cudahys, would be a rival that would serve to keep the Standard within closer bounds than anything ever attempted heretofore, and a deal of this kind is believed to be practically closed.

The Manhattan Oil Company has just leased a suite of rooms in the Spitzer Building, and will soon remove a portion of its office force here. It is generally understood among the oil men that this is the first move toward the removal of the Manhattan headquarters to Toledo entirely.

A combination of the Manhattan and Cudahy interests, the leading oil men say, would mean that the amalgamated concern and rival of the Standard Oil Company would maintain two general headquarters, one in Chicago and the other in Toledo. This combination proposes to contest the entire oil production and field with the Standard. It is understood that Frank Holmes will be placed in charge of the Manhattan's headquarters here, and that some time during the present year the entire business, so far as office interests are concerned, will come here. The oil companies have had men here several times recently looking over the field. It is also known that arrangements have been consummated with the Clover Leaf Road, which is to be made the oil-handling line of the company.

BOLT HITS A CHAIN GANG.

One Convict Killed and Two Others Injured in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 1.—A freaky flash of lightning passing directly through ten men here last night killed Frank Dent, who was the last in a row of eleven men. Dent was a convict, and was strung on a chain with ten companions, when death came suddenly without any warning. So quickly was his life snapped out that his associates, through whom the death-dealing current ran, knew nothing of their danger until they observed Dent's lifeless form upon the ground beside them.

The batch of eleven convicts were working in a field late in the evening, when a severe storm came up. The guard quickly strung the gang upon a long chain and hustled them toward a tree. Dent was at one end of the chain, while the other end was made fast about the tree, thus securing the crowd. A bright flash came and in an instant the tree was in splinters.

Snapping and sizzling, the current leaped from the tree along the links of the chain, making a crackling noise as it went up. The flash blinded the gang, and long before the sulphuric smell passed away the convicts awoke from the shock to find Dent, on whom the current stopped, dead, and two others badly burned.

TORNADO IN ARKANSAS.

Three Persons Killed and Probably More—Destruction to Property.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 1.—A special to The Gazette from Lincoln County says that section was revisited yesterday evening by a tornado.

Details are meagre, but belated reports from the plantations show that practically every building in the path of the tornado was demolished. A large number of persons are known to be injured.

On the plantation of John C. Hendricks three persons were killed.

It is feared that the loss of life will be very great, as the route of the storm was across a section which contains many populous plantations.

A TEXAS BANK CLOSED.

The Failure of a Business Firm Caused the Trouble.

COMANCHE, Texas, April 1.—The First National Bank of this place closed its doors to-day.

The failure of the Beeman-St. Claire Company, which was a large depositor, caused a run which closed the bank.

A statement of liabilities and assets will be made soon.

WADE HAMPTON MAY DIE.

Strife for His Office of Commissioner of Railroads.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Wade Hampton of South Carolina is very ill, and it is said by his intimate friends that he cannot live much longer.

He is Commissioner of Railroads, but as a mark of respect no change will be made in the office until there is a change in his critical condition. Gen. Longstreet wants the place, and there is a powerful combination at work to land S. B. Hege of Rockville, Md., the local passenger agent in Washington of the Baltimore and Ohio.

SEEKING CASHIER LOVEJOY.

Elmira Officers Inquiring in the South for the Defaulter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 1.—It is thought by the police authorities of Elmira, N. Y., that E. Upton Lovejoy, who was recently the cashier of the State Reformatory at that place, and who decamped, is in this city.

A message has been received at Police Headquarters asking the officers to look out for the missing cashier. Lovejoy has a wife and several children at South Valley, Otsego County, N. Y.

GEN. GORDON MAY NOT COME.

Presence of ex-Confederates on Grant Day in Some Doubt.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—There is considerable interest manifested here by ex-Confederates at the fact that no announcement has yet been made that Gen. J. B. Gordon will participate in the Grant Monument ceremonies. Gen. Gordon is the head of the United Confederate Veterans, which covers the entire South and Southwest.

The belief is expressed in prominent circles that if other Confederates have been invited and the chief of the organization omitted there will be no considerable number of Southerners in line at the Grant ceremonies. Gen. Grant was held in high regard by the Confederates in this State. Gov. Fitzhugh Lee was one of the first Southern Executives to manifest the determination to be present at his funeral.

THEY HAD THEIR APRIL JOKE.

And Will Be Sent Home from the Lucy Cobb Institute To-day.

ATHENS, Ga., April 1.—Eighteen young women of the Lucy Cobb Institute left the institute grounds this morning and started in to enjoy April Fools' Day. All of them were bent on having a good time.

They went into Gillelend's Café and ordered cocoolas. Then they left the clerk with an April joke upon his hands. At Williams's store they went in and chatted, and the clerk locked the door on them. After a while they came out upon the streets and rambled around the city considerably. Then they got a tally-ho and took a ride. Mrs. Liscomb, Principal of the Institute, when she discovered their absence, did not send after them, but sat down and wrote letters to their parents, asking them to withdraw the young ladies from the institute at once. These letters were mailed this afternoon.

Mrs. Liscomb was very much affected by the incident, and said that it constituted the first breach of discipline of so serious a nature in the history of the institute. The young women who took part in the April fool joke will leave for home in the morning.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer has risen slowly in the Southern States, and the Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, and fallen slowly from New England westward over the lake regions and at Rocky Mountain stations. It is lowest over Arizona and relatively low over Kansas, and highest north of the lake regions.

It is cooler from the lower lake region southward to Florida, and in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. It is warmer in the southwest and at Central Rocky Mountain stations. Showers have prevailed in Northern Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and in the Central Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The weather continues fair in the lake regions, the Middle Atlantic States, New England, and the Southwest. Fair weather will continue from the Carolinas northward over the Middle Atlantic States, the lower lake region, and New England. Local showers are likely to continue in the Mississippi Valley, the East Gulf States, Georgia, and Florida.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	42	36	37
6 A. M.	42	36	37
9 A. M.	43	39	40
12 M.	45	44	46
4 P. M.	51	50	49
6 P. M.	51	50	50
9 P. M.	48	47	48
12 P. M.	44	40	42

THE TIMES's thermometer is six feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	43⅝
Weather Bureau	42
Corresponding date 1896	44
Corresponding date for last twenty years	43

FAULTS OF THE CHARTER

Many Speakers in Opposition at the First Public Hearing Before the Mayor.

NOT A VOICE IN ITS FAVOR.

Objections to Many Provisions and to the Whole Document—Pleas for More Time for Consideration—Mr. Strong Asked to Withhold His Signature.

Arguments were made before Mayor Strong in the Aldermanic Chamber yesterday afternoon against his approval of the proposed Greater New York charter. This was the first public hearing on the subject, and considerable interest was manifested in the proceedings.

Many of those who formerly addressed the Charter Commissioners were present. Col. George E. Waring, Street Cleaning Commissioner, sat near the Mayor. Dorman B. Eaton, Lewis L. Delafield, Lawson N. Fuller, Charles Stewart Smith, President John Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, J. Noble Hayes, W. B. Hornblower, Dr. Thomas E. Satterthwaite, President McMillan of the Park Board, Tax Commissioner Wells, Jefferson M. Levy, J. P. Leo, Josiah C. Pumpelly, M. R. Leverson, and J. Townsend Smith were among the spectators.

The audience was evidently in sympathy with the speakers, who were frequently applauded. Most of these were members of the Bar Association, but addresses were also made by members of other public bodies, which have expressed their antagonism to the charter in its present form. Further hearings will be given to-day and to-morrow to the opponents of the charter.

Promptly at 2 o'clock the Mayor took his seat and read a message from William R. Grace that the latter was prevented from being present on account of an attack of grippe. President Williams of the Chemical Bank, also wrote that he would not be in attendance, but that he desired to be recorded as opposing the charter which had been presented.

John E. Parsons.

John E. Parsons of the City Club opened the speaking. He said that among the organizations that wished to protest against the proposed charter were the City Club, the Bar Association, the Real Estate Exchange, the Academy of Medicine, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade and Transportation, the Union League Club, and the City Improvement Society. They believed their opposition was general on the part of the citizens. The charter had been pressed with such haste that little opportunity was afforded for a careful scrutiny of it or a proper consideration of the objections to it. Mr. Parsons twice repeated slowly the words of Mayor Strong himself in his separate report: "There will be more or less inconvenience and confusion in the administration of the proposed greater city. There are no officers in existence competent to make a budget for the larger city. It has not been possible to avoid omissions, repetitions and mistakes."

Having stated that this was the language of the Mayor, the speaker added: "The charter is constructed upon a wrong theory," and said this was also the language of the Mayor. "We come to you," continued Mr. Parsons, "as trustee of our interests, to ask that you will not give your sanction to a charter whose defects are so serious and apparent, but that by withholding your approval you will prepare a way for the remedying of them. Our plea is for time."

George L. Rives.

George L. Rives of the Bar Association began by a reference to the painstaking character of the work which the association's committee had performed in examination of the charter. "I never knew," said he, "any committee that worked so hard with a determination to do justice to the entire scheme, and they have come here to say honestly what they think of its merits and demerits. It was the most imperfect piece of legal workmanship that ever fell into our hands. It is full of blunders, and bulky as it is, it does not begin to cover the entire ground."

Mr. Rives recited the points dwelt upon in the report of the Bar Association against the charter. "In it we pointed out how contrary to the best experience of American cities was the constitution of the Municipal Assembly in two separate houses. We pointed out what you, Sir, had already pointed out in your minority report, the essentially vicious constitution of the Police Department, with its four-headed and irreconcilable membership. Our views in regard to the Park and Fire Boards are in agreement with the Chief of the Fire Department and Park Commissioner Stiles. And what is more within the purview of a legal association, we pointed out the dangers from the probable unconstitutionality of the sections regarding municipal courts, the courts for the trial of small causes. What we desire is that the whole system shall be revised and reconsidered in the light of the best judgment that the citizens of New York can give to it. We ask that you disapprove of the charter in order that such an opportunity may be given to us."

Henry E. Howland.

Ex-Judge Henry E. Howland of the Bar Association next spoke. "It is strange," he said, "if the City of New York should be willing to give away so many of its rights and subject itself to such a burden as those best qualified to judge think it is compelled to do under the charter. The attitude of our friends on the other side of the river is a sufficient exemplification of the truth of the statement that it is going to be beneficial to them and injurious to us."

"I have yet to see," he added, "a man of intelligence and capable of judging, unless he was a member of the commission, who is in favor of the charter. I do not oppose consolidation per se, but that we should rush to adopt an instrument which is going to affect property and personal rights to the extent that this charter must is utterly unreasonable. If the Bar Association were selfish in this matter they would not oppose the charter, for it will afford them business for many years to come."

Wheeler H. Peckham.

Wheeler H. Peckham, Chairman of the Bar Association Committee, called the Mayor's attention particularly to the fact that the proposed charter was neither a charter nor a code. It was an imperfect compilation, and to some extent a condensation of the laws affecting the territory of the greater city. The charter did not lessen the one existing evil which was always troubling us—the want of the power

to govern ourselves. "There should have been expressed in this charter some broad, clear, and distinctive line of demarkation between the power to remain at Albany and that to be given to the municipality here."

Mr. Peckham said the adoption of the charter would not relieve the city from the various matters which had always been a source of oppression. Notwithstanding that the bill was passed, there were twenty or thirty bills introduced already in Albany to amend the charter.

Simon Sterne.

Simon Sterne made the next address. He said that all that was asked by the citizens was time for sufficient consideration of the stupendous work of 800 pages presented by the commission and the amendment of its defects.

"We are told," he continued, "that consolidation is no longer an open question. That in a certain sense is true. The people of New York said, on the whole, 'Yes, we are in favor of this copartnership of Greater New York.' But that is all they said. The terms of the copartnership were to be fixed hereafter, and therefore there is no mandate on the part of the citizens that this or that charter shall pass. The conditions are still open to consideration as to their fairness."

All who had anything at stake in New York, said Mr. Sterne, looked with alarm on this charter. It had not been given any deliberation in the Legislature, and it did not receive the consideration which should be given to an ordinary act. He urged that a delay of the enacting clause till 1899 or 1900 could injure no one.

Horace E. Deming.

Horace E. Deming, also of the Bar Association, said: "Your Honor will search in vain for any expression of approval from any non-political organization in this city. If your Honor has any belief in the doctrine that Government to be free should be with the consent of the governed, you will scarcely be persuaded to join in the plan to thrust upon the unwilling people of this city against their protests as evidenced by every organized means of expressing their opinion a law that its most partisan supporters cannot defend as well drawn or even consistent with its announced purposes.

"As the representative of the city, you should return it to the Legislature without your approval, and with the suggestion that Chapter 488 of the Laws of 1896, under the authority of which the commission acted, be amended by incorporating a provision that a commission be appointed, to be named by the Mayors of New York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the Supervisor of Richmond, and the Governor, to submit to the Legislature of 1899 a charter under which the consolidated territory shall be governed. In the meantime the legal consolidation will have been already effected by the law of 1896. Let the supplementary bills recommended by the Charter Commission, except the one providing for the election next Autumn, be now enacted. They are as appropriate under the course here recommended as if this crude, imperfect, and unworkable compilation were made law. Let the Borough of Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn, Queens, and Richmond continue under their present form of government while time is given to prepare a proper framework of government that will bear intelligent scrutiny by the sincere friends of consolidation."

John M. Bowers.

John M. Bowers attacked the charter as an act of political folly. It handed over the city to the worst set of laws that any city had ever lived under. The interests of New York were again destroyed by rural legislators. He ridiculed the details of the charter and its alleged home-rule provisions as going into the petty questions of the lighting of lamps, the fixing of awnings, and distribution of garbage. There was nothing conferred under it which could not now be done by the Aldermen. The Legislature had undertaken to tell us when we should fly kites, and that we must not have many drop near a hydrant. Was it wanted that the people of New York should go to Albany to have the details of their daily life regulated?

Mr. Bowers said that in order to know what the existing laws were it would be necessary to read the 800 pages printed by the commission and then to read the old statutes, and when they found the statutes inconsistent with the charter to pay no attention to them. The Bar Association asked that a charter be framed that even a trained lawyer could understand.

William R. Grace.

Mr. Parsons stated that ex-Mayor William R. Grace, being unable to come to any of the hearings, had sent a written statement.

Mr. Grace's communication expressed his opposition to consolidation because of the difficulties in the way of remodeling the new territory and bringing it up to the standard of New York, and because he regarded an economical and efficient government practically impossible in so extended a municipality as Greater New York would be. As a taxpaper, he was opposed to bringing into one municipality so enormous a territory, and one so unprepared and unfit to be linked with our present development. He also opposed it because of the litigations and conflicts of authority which would arise from the bringing of four counties into one City Government.

He added: "The condition of Brooklyn is far behind us in every respect, and as it has already reached the constitutional limitation of bonded indebtedness, New York would have to stand the major part of the expense of bringing Brooklyn up to the New York standard. It is calculated by experts that the adoption of this charter will add $6,000,000 to the yearly taxation of New York.

"What I fear most is that annexation will bring to the corporation nothing but extravagance in the broadest sense of the word, and that the multiplication of offices and the division of responsibility will bring absolute chaos, and that for many years we will suffer from the impossibility of fixing what the legal duties and rights of individuals, property holders, and corporations are under this charter; and I need not add that the increase in the numerical force of those employed by the city will be the best possible means of facilitating and promoting jobbery and corruption of every kind and description."

Mr. Grace favored the administration of the Police Department by a single-headed commission. He regarded the union of the cities as due to sentimentality, and stated that he had no sympathy with it, although he would be willing to give time and attention to any plan which would render New York the best-governed city in the world.

William E. Rogers.

William E. Rogers of the Union League Club was the next speaker. He compared the assessed value of real and personal property in Brooklyn and New York and showed that the latter city would be the sufferer from tax equalization. He denounced tax equalization as spoliation, and recommended that each borough be taxed according to its assessed value.

Alfred E. Marling of the Real Estate Exchange strenuously opposed the equalization of the taxes of the cities. He said it would retard public improvements in New York.

Richard Deeves.

Contractor Richard Deeves said 25 per cent. would be added to New York's taxes by the union, and this would fall chiefly on real estate. "Look at the idle lofts and buildings," he said, "and if you put additional taxes on real estate you will actually stop building." Mr. Deeves said he was a Republican, but he knew many Republicans who were going to vote the straight Tammany ticket. This charter meant political suicide. It was outrageous that it was being jammed through at the will of one man.

John Connelly.

Ex-Assemblyman John Connelly said the rural legislators would not heed the protest of New York if the boss wanted them to act differently. But he believed that the Mayor would respect the honestly expressed opinion of the citizens. If the charter passed there would be greater extravagance and corruption than in the days of Tweed.

Moses Ottinger and A. A. Levey of the Real Estate Exchange also made addresses.

The next hearing will be given to-day at 2 o'clock, when ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt will oppose the charter in behalf of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Vote on Consolidation.

The question of consolidation into the Greater New York was voted on at the election of November, 1894. The total number of ballots cast on the proposition was 166,506. Of these 96,988 were in favor, 59,959 opposed, 474 defective, and 9,134 blank. At the same election the total vote for Mayor was 274,316, or 107,811 more than on the consolidation project.

PRESIDENT BARKER'S CRITICISM.

He Holds that the Proposed System of Taxation Is a Great Injustice to New York.

President Edward P. Barker of the Tax Department was requested by the Mayor, soon after the Greater New York Commission finished its work, for his opinion on the proposed charter. President Barker responded with a statement which was made public for the first time yesterday.

In it the head of the Tax Department says that taxation is the most important question affecting the greater city, and that, outside of this, the consolidation is a matter of sentiment and originated in the minds of enthusiastic citizens, who desire to have the city show a population in excess of its present figures.

Proceeding, Mr. Barker points out that the borough system, as it appears in the charter, and so far as it applies to taxation, includes only assessments made for local improvements, and will not include the general taxation to meet the expenses of the City Government. This revenue it is proposed to collect by a general taxation of all the territory, with a single tax rate applicable to all, the same as is now done in the twenty-four wards of this city.

Mr. Barker holds that the proposed system of taxation is a rank injustice to this city. After pointing out the probable additional expenses of what there is of the borough system in the charter, he says that under the proposed charter there is no place evolved for the equalization of taxation for the whole real estate proposed to be included in the greater city. The proposed charter, he says, does not give us the basis or the process to equalize the value of lands and improvements of New York City proper with those of Brooklyn, Staten Island, Long Island City, Jamaica, Flushing, and Astoria. Further, President Barker says:

"The system that prevails in Brooklyn to-day, under which each ward is taxed at a different rate, should be made applicable to the Greater City of New York for at least a term of years. If a system was adopted providing that the tax laws at present in this city, Kings, Queens, and Richmond Counties should continue to remain operative for a term of years, a great objection to consolidation would be met and overcome."

Under such a system the component parts of the greater city would each have their own tax rate, and each would pay to the City Treasury the amount necessary for the expenses of its own borough government, and in the same manner would contribute assessments for its own improvements. Under such a system the present City of New York would not be called upon to bear the burden of other places. The ward system of assessing for the purpose of taxation, which has prevailed in Brooklyn for years, gave universal satisfaction.

"If it was successful in Brooklyn," says Mr. Barker, "the same system would be equally successful if applied to the consolidated city. To impose upon this city the larger share of the cost of maintenance of other places, or to compel this city to pay any portion thereof, is an unjust discrimination against this city. The taxpayers of this city will not submit to such discrimination. For years they have borne the extra burden of assessment imposed upon them by the State Board of Equalization, which last year reached the sum of $70,000,000. This has been for years one of the greatest outrages ever imposed upon a suffering community. It is always claimed by that board that the valuations in the country districts are higher than they are in the city. An investigation of this, which the Tax Commissioners caused to be made in several counties in this State, showed that the claim was untrue."

Mr. Barker says that the time has come when this unjust discrimination against the city should cease, whether it originates with the State Board or with the charter makers.

"It is better," he says, "that consolidation should be defeated than that such a discrimination in the matter of taxation should be made against the city."

He says also that the trouble with the people of this city is that they are governed too much. It is now proposed to go back to ancient times and establish several branches of the local legislative branch of the City Government. This is not progressive legislation. The result of such a system in the past was absolute and expensive failure. The double-chambered Assembly is not an improvement on the Board of Aldermen."

President Barker concludes as follows:

"Perhaps if the actual taxpayers of the City of New York to-day were to look into the valuations of the real estate of this city, as assessed by the local authorities, and then learn of the millions that the State arbitrarily adds to these valuations annually, and realize what the taxpayers of this city pay now and what they would have to pay and what they would get, with the sentimental Greater New York an actual fact, they would pause before it is too late.

"New York of to-day contains quite 40,000 acres—a city large enough for any one municipality. If we are left alone now, and permitted to develop the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, and the 15,000 acres recently annexed, there will be much work to be done and much to be paid for, not only by the taxpayers of to-day, but of the future. If our area of acres is to be enlarged, and our bonded debt, as well as our taxes, are to be increased by annexation, and the debt and taxes are to swell every year thereafter, as improvements are made and maintenance required, New Jersey and Connecticut will be convenient places not only to live in, but to die in, for when a man dies in either of those States, he escapes the iniquitous inheritance tax, which robs not only the living, but the dead.

"Let some other generation have a piece of this annexation—we have tried it twice, and consequently have already had some experience. Let us take good care of what we now have, and improve some of our thousands of acres of unimproved lands and our unsurpassed water-front facilities, and thus make a Greater New York of our own.

"Let us, if possible, get down to home rule, and, among other things, let us try to do away with personal taxation for local purposes. Let us try to have the State collect the corporation, inheritance, and other taxes sufficient to maintain the State. This would bring us down to actual home rule and local option on taxation, and enable us to fix a real estate tax for local purposes only. This would do away with the misnomer 'State Board of Equalization' that now equalizes annually millions of dollars against us. If this could be realized, then the City of New York would actually be the Greater New York, the great money centre of the world, the metropolis of the western hemisphere, and improvements could be made and maintenance guaranteed justifiable with its importance."

Objections of the Doctors.

The committee of the Academy of Medicine on the Health Department chapter in the Greater New York charter took up its report, which was laid on the table at the last meeting. The report was accepted. It was agreed that certain sections in the charter be recommended to be stricken out. These sections relate to the filing of an affidavit of a physician who attends a case of contagious disease and the penalty inflicted for his failure. The committee will wait upon Mayor Strong to-day and offer their recommendations.

Long Island City's Approval.

Mayor Gleason of Long Island City yesterday forwarded to Albany the copy of Greater New York charter sent him, with his signature attached.

FRACKLETON DIVORCE SUIT.

Ceramic Artist Testifies Against Her Husband in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 1.—The divorce suit of Mrs. Susan S. Frackleton, the ceramic artist, against her husband, Richard G. Frackleton, was begun to-day in Judge Ludwig's court.

Mrs. Frackleton in her testimony said her husband indulged in "one series of cursing and swearing at the new woman." She testified further that she had a large class in California, and that her husband objected to having her in the city, as she could earn more elsewhere.

Eugene Charve's Peculiar Death.

Dr. James A. Campbell of 320 West Twenty-second Street informed the police of the West Twentieth Street Station last night of the sudden and strange death of Eugene Charve, thirty-two years old, of 246 West Twentieth Street. While eating supper with his wife, he used some Worcester sauce on his meat, and after eating it was seized with violent pains. Mrs. Charve applied some household remedies, but her husband grew worse. Dr. Campbell was summoned, but on his arrival he found the man dead.

CUBA WILL STILL FIGHT

A Letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez to the Correspondent of a Madrid Paper.

WORDS OF PATRIOTIC HOPE.

The Machete Blow that Killed Francisco Gomez Will Never Be Forgotten in Cuba—Justice Will Descend on the Island.

HAVANA, April 1.—The Diario de la Marina prints to-day a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomez to Señor Morote, the correspondent of El Liberal of Madrid, which runs as follows:

Army of Liberation,
Headquarters of the General in Chief.

Senor Luis Morote, Correspondent El Liberal, Madrid:

Upon your leaving my presence I owe you an explanation, especially as you write for the newspaper which calls upon Spain to drown in blood our just aspirations. I cannot be sanguinary, but I feel sorry that under the special circumstances you were not sentenced to death while in my camp. It is but natural that we should feel that there must be much shedding of Spanish blood to heal the pain caused by the blood shed at Punta Brava.

"The machete blow that killed Francisco Gomez will never be forgotten in Cuba, Puerto Rico, Santo Domingo, or probably in other parts of America. The machete strokes dealt when heroes fell at Punta Brava cannot be forgotten by one who has pardoned thousands of Spanish prisoners and cured hundreds of Spanish wounded. Meanwhile go your way to Spain, pleased at the thought that you have been a witness to the ruin of poor Cuba and have plunged your feet in the blood of innocent Cubans.

"Do not forget that we shall continue fighting for liberty. Do not forget that justice will descend from above and will end the struggle now sustained by Spain to her dishonor and disaster.

M. GOMEZ."

The Diario insists editorially that the Cuban policy of President McKinley is altogether hostile to the plans of the insurgents.

CASTILLO ON BAIL AGAIN.

Declines to Say Why He Forfeited It Before—Efforts to Save Rivera from Execution.

Dr. Joachim Castillo of the Cuban Junta, whose bail had been forfeited because of his failure to appear to answer an indictment charging violation of the neutrality laws in connection with one of the Laurada expeditions, surrendered himself yesterday to Judge Brown, in the Criminal Branch of the United States Circuit Court.

It was said that Dr. Castillo's absence at the time the case was called was due to his being with Gen. Roloff on the latest successful expedition of the Laurada.

Assistant United States District Attorney Hinman did not oppose the motion made by S. Rubens, the doctor's counsel, for the reconsideration of the decree forfeiting bail, and it was arranged to place the prisoner under a new bond for trial.

Judge Brown concurred in the motion, and W. E. D. Stokes qualified as bondsman, in the sum of $2,500.

Dr. Castillo declined to make any statement explaining his failure to respond to the indictment, and was equally reticent about the Roloff expedition.

No official information has reached the Junta yet concerning the capture of Gen. Ruis Rivera. It is feared that he will be summarily dealt with, yet there is a hope that the Spanish Government will see the wisdom of treating him as a prisoner of war, according to the usages of civilized warfare.

Ethan Allen, President of the Cuban League of the United States, yesterday addressed a letter to Secretary Sherman, making a plea that the Administration "avert, or try to do so, the murder of Gen Rivera, as a tribute to humanity."

GEN. LEE'S FAMILY COMING HOME.

They Sailed from Havana on the City of Washington Yesterday.

HAVANA, April 1.—The family of Consul General Fitz Hugh Lee left for New York City by the Ward Line steamer City of Washington this evening. At 4:30 they embarked on the tugboat Zaldo, accompanied by Mrs. Todd and her children, Miss Bruch, and Miss Galvez, the German and Italian Consuls, several American newspaper correspondents, and the entire staff of the Consul General.

The Captain of the City of Washington treated the whole company to champagne. At 6 o'clock the steamer left the harbor, running in near Morro Castle. The tugboat Alvord accompanied the City of Washington some distance. Cheers were raised for the Stars and Stripes and for Gen. Lee and his family by those on board the tugboat, and the passengers on board the City of Washington responded with enthusiasm.

It is reported that Consul General Lee said this afternoon that he would soon sail to rejoin his family.

Oscar Cespedes will sail from Havana tomorrow by the steamer Mexico.

GEN. WEYLER CONGRATULATED.

The Queen Regent Cables Him Regarding the Capture of Gen. Rivera.

HAVANA, April 1.—The Queen Regent has cabled her congratulations to Captain General Weyler on the capture of Gen. Rius Rivera and the success of the latest operations against the insurgents.

Gen. Velasco reports that after the fight with the insurgents during which Gen. Rivera was captured he pursued the enemy to the Heights of Brujo, where the latter occupied a strong position, but were routed, leaving six dead on the field. The Spanish loss was one man killed and eight men wounded.

Continuing the pursuit, the Spanish troops reconnoitered and destroyed the insurgent prefectures at Damas and Nato Nuevo.

A dispatch from Matanzas announces the surrender there of Major Vallina, Capt. Barroto, Prefect Capt. Saldina, Lieut. Vallejo, and fourteen privates of the insurgent force, composing the remains of what the Spaniards term the "Barroto band."

Lieut. Col. Luchena, with half a battalion of troops, recently left Artemisa, Pinar del Rio, with the local guerrilla force, and marched to the Brujo Hills, where he defeated the insurgents and captured three of their positions.

From Cayados three companies of troops, commanded by Col. Boy and Capt. Hidalgo, with fifty cavalrymen from the Plantation of Pilar, have inflicted severe loss upon the insurgents in that vicinity, who retired in disorder. Lieut. Col. Perez Blanco, one Lieutenant, and four soldiers were killed, and fourteen were wounded.

CHASED BY A CRUISER.

The Filibustering Steamer Bermuda Escaped by Superior Speed.

MIAMI, Fla., April 1.—Passengers from Nassau on the steamer Monticello to-day report the chasing of the alleged filibuster steamer Bermuda by a Spanish man-of-war off the Bahama group Wednesday.

The Bermuda distanced the Spanish cruiser and made for Cuban waters. The particulars could not be learned.

The Missing Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The State Department is making every effort to get news of the whereabouts of E. W. Steep, the correspondent of the Cincinnati newspaper who has been missing for some time in Cuba. Every rumor that reaches the department is sent at once to Consul General Lee, who investigates it immediately. The last rumor was to the effect that Steep had been heard from in a prison near Havana. To-day Gen. Lee telegraphed that he had already heard of the story and started an inquiry, but that he believed it was without foundation.

NEBRASKA'S SEVERE STORM.

A Blizzard Raged for Thirty-five Hours, Doing a Great Deal of Damage, but Is Now at an End.

OMAHA, Neb., April 1.—The severest blizzard of the entire Winter prevailed for thirty-five hours in Western Nebraska and adjacent territory, but is now at an end. It completely stopped all traffic on three Omaha railroads—the Burlington, the Union Pacific, and the Rock Island—in that section. The interruption to train service, and the best means of getting trains through, engaged the entire attention of officials at the Union Pacific headquarters.

Throughout the Union Pacific system the storm extended along all the lines in Colorado, Wyoming, and Kansas. The Overland Limited is snowbound at Hillsdale, Wyo., twenty miles east of Cheyenne. The fast mail was helpless for several hours in a snow drift near Sidney, this State.

The weather report of the Burlington and Missouri Lines showed great depths of snow in Wyoming, Colorado, and South Dakota. Belmont reported six inches, Ardmore two inches, Custer three inches, Deadwood fifteen inches, Gillett eeight iiches, and Holyoke four inches. Most of the points in the southern part of Nebraska reported heavy rains, with the weather growing colder. Great piles of snow cover the plains of Western Nebraska. It is four feet deep in many places. The mercury is above zero, but a very high wind prevails. The loss on the cattle ranges is heavy.

MISSISSIPPI GOING DOWN.

The Danger Point Now Below Greenville and Nearer the Delta Than Before.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 1.—The flood situation in the Mississippi Delta, above Greenville, is decidedly improved to-night. The half-dozen crevasses on the Arkansas and Mississippi shores between Helena and Greenville have drawn an immense volume of water out of the main channel, which is spreading over the lowlands, but not rapidly enough to cut off the escape of the inhabitants of the low counties.

The river shows a decline from a point below Helena to the Wayside crevasse. The decline above Greenville in many places is as great as ten inches. The worst at Helena will be over by Thursday.

The damage to the farming country in the Delta cannot be estimated. Five counties will be for the most part under water for thirty days, and the main line and branch lines of the Yazoo and Mississippi Valley Road will have more than 100 miles of track inundated.

Probably twenty railroad stations and small towns are flooded to-night, among them being Gunnison, Rosedale, Perthshire, Terrene, Phalla, Riverton, Dahomy, Storm, Benoit, Beulah, Wayside, Longwood, Refuge, Swiftwater, Deeson, and Australia.

But the danger is now to the south of Greenville, and the levees from Wayside to the mouth of the river will begin to feel the pressure of the enormous weight of water back into the channel from the Delta, the White River country, and the St. Francis basin. A line east and west on the water across Rosedale would probably be fifty miles long.

The Louisville and Nashville, and Louisville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railways ran trains in connection with Nashville to-night, after a cessation of over two weeks, due to the high water in the Tennessee River.

The local Relief Committee this afternoon sent a steamboat carrying supplies to the St. Francis River country. It is said that the destitution in that territory to be covered is fearful, but news of it did not reach Memphis until to-day.

WATERSPOUT IN KENTUCKY.

Bridges Swept Away by the Highest Water Ever Experienced.

FULTON, Ky., April 1.—A waterspout last night ran streams up higher than ever known before, and did immeasurable damage throughout this locality. Every bridge in this county was swept away, and the water is standing two feet deep in roads that have heretofore been high and dry in all rises. Many of the trestles on the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railroad were carried away by the water, and traffic is suspended until repairs can be made between here and Union City, Tenn.

Jim River Floods Its Banks.

MITCHELL, S. D., April 1.—Over 1,200 feet of the Milwaukee Railroad track, two miles east of here, was washed out to-day. The Jim River has risen fully three feet since yesterday afternoon. The Milwaukee Road is shut off from here on its east line.

THE FOOTPADS WERE SMART.

Evaded the Trap Set for Them by the Chicago Policemen.

CHICAGO, April 1.—One hundred policemen from the Desplaines Street Station laid aside their blue uniforms and brass buttons last night and donned dress suits and silk tiles. Then they went out on the streets and invited footpads to assault them.

All this was a little scheme conocoted by Inspector Shea and Capt. Mahoney to catch the gang of robbers that has infested the district. They made every policeman in the precinct array himself in purple and fine linen, and then the commanding officers sent out these 100 policemen with orders to get attacked before morning.

The gayly-attired patrolmen had orders, furthermore, to arrest the footpads, and bring them in. The station resembled the cloakroom at a ball. The odor of violets and heliotrope almost offended the usually odoriferous scent from the alley. The policemen had a delightful evening in their swell clothes, but the scheme did not work. Not a man of them was waylaid.

BOXING IN FIFTH AVENUE.

Opening of the New Athletic Club Last Night—The outs.

The Fifth Avenue Athletic Club, under the management of Fred Ruppert, opened its doors last night, and he new clubhouse, which is situated at Fifth Avenue and Ninetieth Street, was filled with spectators.

The second of the preliminaries to the main event of the night, in which the police interfered to save a man from being knocked out, was between Tonkins and McMahon. Tonkins clearly had the better of the fight, and got the decision.

The principal bout was between Casper Leon and Jack Ward of Newark, lasting twenty rounds. It was very cleverly and cleanly contested throughout. Neither one took undue advantage of the other. Leon was the cleverer boxer and better ring general. When the referee, William Muldoon, gave the fight in favor of the New Yorker there was not a murmur of dissent heard.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The racing to-day at Ingleside resulted as follows:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Rey El Salto won; Flushington second; Hermoso third. Time—0:51¼.

SECOND RACE.—Six furlongs; selling. Merven won, Peril second, Elmer F. third. Time—1:19¾.

THIRD RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Damien won, Lincoln second, Scarboro third. Time—1:59¾.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Caliente won, Russella second, Sweet William third. Time—1:30¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Mile and an eighth. Rey Del Tierra won, Foramosa second, Addie Buchanan third. Time—2:00¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Loran won, Wawona second, Treachery third. Time—1:45¾.

Coal Cheaper in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 1.—It was announced to-day that a reduction of 15 cents a ton had been made on broken-egg, stove, and chestnut sizes of anthracite coal. While this cut was acknowledged by one of the coal companies, the others professed no knowledge of any change in prices, notwithstanding the dealers said the cutting was universal. The reduction was not unlooked for, as at this time of the year new prices are made which generally are lower than the one that prevailed during the Winter months.

GIRL CAUGHT A ROOF THIEF.

Was Coming from an Apartment House with Her Plunder.

For some time housewives in a large apartment house at 156 West Eighty-fourth Street have missed a portion of their weekly wash, hung to dry on the roof. They organized a vigilance committee and patrolled the roof.

As Annie McGuire, nineteen years old, was on her way to do sentry duty yesterday she passed a colored woman coming down stairs with a bundle of clothes. Miss McGuire followed the woman to the street and caught her. There was a struggle, but the plucky girl did not release her hold until a policeman arrested the thief. She gave her name as Emma Jackson of 318 West Forty-first Street. Police Magistrate Duell, in Yorkville Police Court, held her in $500 bail for trial.

Hotel in a Receiver's Hands.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—The Normandie, a pretentious hotel, situated on Long Street, has gone into the hands of a receiver, pending complicated litigation. William Monypenny, who holds a fifty-thousand-dollar mortgage, filed a cross-petition in a case brought by the John Hancock Insurance Company, and L. C. Newsome, Monypenny's son-in-law, was appointed receiver.

Elyria to Oberlin by Trolley.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 1.—The Elyria and Oberlin Electric Railway Company was incorporated to-day with a capital of $100,000 by A. E. Akins, F. T. Pomeroy, S. C. Smith, A. G. Hutchinson, and M. J. Mandelbaum. The road will carry passengers, freight, express, and mail between the points named.

AT THE HOTELS.

Mme. Teresa Carreno is at the Netherland.

Mayor John Boyd Thacher of Albany is at the Gilsey.

Col. R. H. I. Goddard of Providence is at the Buckingham.

Congressman Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey is at the Astor.

R. P. McDaniel, United States Consul at Bahia, Brazil, is at the Savoy.

Albert J. Barr of Pittsburg, and Frederick Driscoll of St. Paul are at the Cambridge.

Gen. John G. Parke, United States Army, and Mrs. George M. Robeson of New Jersey are at the Albemarle.

George Timmins of Syracuse, Henry M. Booth of Auburn, and E. N. Lapham of Chicago are at the Normandie.

M. H. De Young of San Francisco, Perry A. Hull of Chicago, and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia are at the Waldorf.

Ex-Gov. John W. Stewart of Vermont, Ashley W. Cole of Albany, and State Senator James Mullin are at the Murray Hill.

H. L. Brown of Wilmington, N. C.; Eugene Hughes of Syracuse, and Richard J. Lennon of Philadelphia are at the Hoffman.

E. C. Gilbert of Rochester, P. H. Powell of Newport, A. B. Coffin of Boston, and Vance Allen of Dallas, Texas, are at the Everett.

Admiral Jorge Montt of Chile, J. Montgomery Sears of Boston, and A. W. Sulloway of New Hampshire are at the Fifth Avenue.

J. B. Johnston of Boston, Newcomb Cleveland of Cincinnati, J. W. Frost of Troy, and William Terrill of Chicago are at the Metropole.

Henry C. Parsons of Albany, J. C. Johnston of Philadelphia, C. W. Bassett of Boston, and James O. Fanning of Albany are at the Park Avenue.

George W. Hale of Chicago, Joseph F. Tobias of Philadelphia, T. E. Powell of Columbus, Ohio, and Capt. S. Trott of Boston are at the Imperial.

Eugene West of Syracuse, Cyrus Carleton of Providence, George C. Mackenzie of New Haven, and A. M. Mills of Little Falls, N. Y., are at the Grand Union.

Marshall Field, Erskine M. Phelps, and Arthur J. Caton of Chicago, Henry T. Scott of San Francisco, and Richard C. Kerens of St. Louis are at the Holland.

Capt. John R. Bartlett, United States Navy; Judge J. M. Woolworth of Omaha, John Marshall Brown of Portland, and Col. George B. Sanford, United States Army, are at the Manhattan.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brigham, D. H., & Co., Springfield, Mass.; D. H. Brigham, ladies' wear; Broadway Central Hotel.

Bassett, Edwin P., & Sons, Franklin, Penn.; J. P. Bassett, straw goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Burnham, Hanna, Munger & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. T. Jones, white goods and laces; W. McClellan, upholstery goods; 43 Leonard Street.

Bowditch, Clapp & Pierce, Boston, Mass.; W. B. Clapp, millinery; Hoffman House.

Burrell & Co., Boston, Mass.; F. S. Adams, ribbons; Park Avenue Hotel.

Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, Providence, R. I.; W. Callender, domestics, 2 Walker Street; Hotel Normandie.

Cohen Brothers Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Asch, furnishing goods, 44 Leonard Street; Hoffmann House.

Conrad & Co., Boston, Mass.; M. A. Heilbrun, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.

Connell, William, & Co. Scranton, Penn.; C. Connell, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Cutting, C. H., Boston, Mass.; ladies' neckwear; Hotel Imperial.

Eiseman Brothers, Washington, D. C.; Jesseman, clothing; Union Square Hotel.

Elsinger & Kraemer, Chicago, Ill.; E. Elsinger, notions and dress goods; Belvedere House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Marshall Field of 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. Hertle, cabinet and upholstery goods; H. Shedd, laces, embroideries, linens and white goods, and ladies' underwear; 104 Worth Street; Holland House.

Fleet, J. W., Pottsville, Penn.; notions; Broadway Central Hotel.

Frank Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; W. L. Washer, furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.

Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Nelson, flowers and feathers, 530 Broadway; Hoffmann House.

Greenstein, Markel & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Markel, hats and caps; Broadway Central Hotel.

Greisheimer, M., & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. Greisheimer, woolens; Hoffman House.

Gutman, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; M. Abbott, linens and hosiery; Union Square Hotel.

Hevenor Brothers, Salamanca, N. Y.; H. Hevenor, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Huckberger, J., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. Huckberger, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; C. Jordan, upholstery goods; J. Thayer represents; 8 Greene Street.

Kaufmann, J., & Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; L. Kaufmann, cloaks and suits, 746 Broadway; Stuart House.

King, H., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods, &c.; Hoffman House.

Levy, Paul S., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; J. N. Levy, woolens; Hotel Marlborough.

Martens, J. M., & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; J. M. Martens, woolens, 34 Thomas Street; Hotel Normandie.

Mears & Hagen, Scranton, Penn.; J. A. Mears, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Mullings, J. B., Waterbury, Conn.; clothing; Park Avenue Hotel.

Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; R. J. Chalmers, white goods, 487 Broadway; St. Cloud Hotel.

Morrison, D., & Son, Fall River, Mass.; A. H. Morrison, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Neal & Hyde, Syracuse, N. Y.; P. H. Neal, silks and velvets; 268 Church Street.

Niblock, W. H., & A. A., Lowell, Mass.; A. A. Niblock, millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, dress goods; Gilsey House.

Rogers, J. W., Lynn, Mass.; dry goods; Hotel Vendome.

Stern, S., Chicago, Ill.; clothing; Holland House.

Skidmore & Turnbull, Waterbury, Conn.; H. A. Skidmore, dress goods, cloaks, domestics, and carpets; Hotel Manhattan.

Sayer Brothers, Syracuse, N. Y.; A. P. Sayer, millinery; St. Denis Hotel.

Sullivan, Heetrich, & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; J. C. Sullivan, hosiery; St. Denis Hotel.

Techheimer Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; T. N. Guggenheim, furnishing goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Watt, Rettew & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; B. R. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street; Stuart House.

Wanamaker, John, Philadelphia, Penn.; W. P. Lockett, jewelry; Sturtevant House.

Wanamaker, John; Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Urweller, blankets and linens; H. A. Stanhope, zephyrs; Hoffman House.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night until 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

12:05 A. M.—Sixty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue; unknown; no damage.

12:35 A. M.—769 Broadway; M. Arnheim; damage, $25.

4:30 A. M.—666 Tenth Avenue; unknown; damage slight.

9:15 A. M.—1,113 Broadway; Hoffman House; damage, $20.

10:35 A. M.—204 West One Hundred and Third Street; P. Mitchell; damage, $400.

1:30 P. M.—162 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street; damage slight.

6 P. M.—5 and 7 Maiden Lane; L. T. Jenne; no damage.

6:10 P. M.—617 West Forty-eighth Street; J. Leech; damage, $50.

6:35 P. M.—104 Monroe Street; M. Bronowsky; damage, $10.

6:40 P. M.—3,036 Third Avenue; M. Alexander; damage, $15.

7 P. M.—105 West Twenty-sixth Street; D. Play; damage, $10.

8:50 P. M.—212 West One Hundred and Fifth Street; Walter M. Price; damage, $400.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:42|Sun sets...6:26|Moon sets...7:15

High Water—This Day.

A. M. A. M. A. M.
S. Hook..7:47|Gov. Is'd...8:16|H. Gate..10:05
P. M. P. M. P. M.
S. Hook..7:59|Gov. Is'd...8:34|H. Gate..10:23

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 2.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Andes, Halifax	.....	12:00 M.
Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick	.....	3:00 P. M.
Themis, Puerto Rico	2:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

Adirondack, Jamaica	.....	.....
Savanilla, and Greytown	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Anchoria, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Caracas, Venezuela, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Holstein, Cape Haiti, &c.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Carthagena, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Touraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Cuba and Mexico	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Prins Willem II., Haiti, &c., Venezuela and Guiana	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Umbria, Queenstown	8:30 A. M.	6:30 A. M.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.

Grangense, Barbados	.....	.....

Supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) APRIL 2.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, March 16.
Burgundia, Gibraltar, March 18.
El Dorado, New Orleans, March 28.
Flaxman, Pernambuco, March 16.
Henriette H., Gibraltar, March 14.
James Turpie, Gibraltar, March 15.
Lesseps, Havre, March 11.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 27.
Port Darwin, Montevido, March 9.
Thingvalla, Christiansand, March 18.
Zaandam, Amsterdam, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

Fuerst Bismarck Genoa, March 24.
Paris, Southampton, March 26.
Santiago, Nassau, March 30.

SUND

TWO AMBASSADORS NAMED

Andrew D. White Appointed to Germany and William F. Draper to Italy.

CONSULS FOR CHINESE PORTS.

The President Selects Benjamin Butterworth for Commissioner of Patents and Oliver L. Spaulding and William B. Howell for Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The President to-day made the following nominations:

Ambassador to Germany—ANDREW D. WHITE of New York.

Ambassador to Italy—WILLIAM F. DRAPER of Massachusetts.

Secretary of Embassy at Rome—CHANDLER HALE of Maine.

Consul at Amoy, China—ANSON BURLINGAME JOHNSON of Colorado. The nomination of Mr. Johnson as Consul at Fuchau was withdrawn.

Consul at Fuchau, China—SAMUEL L. GRACEY of Massachusetts.

Commissioner of Patents—BENJAMIN BUTTERWORTH of Ohio.

Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury—OLIVER L. SPAULDING of Michigan and WILLIAM B. HOWELL of New Jersey.

Army—Capt. ROBERT CRAIG, Signal Corps, to be Major.

ANDREW D. WHITE'S CAREER.

President of Cornell and Twice Minister to Foreign Courts.

Andrew Dickson White, the new Ambassador to Germany, has enjoyed a distinguished public career. He was born in Homer, this State, Nov. 7, 1832, and was seven years old when his parents removed to Syracuse. His father was Horace White, a well-known banker and railway operator, who died in 1860. Andrew D. White was graduated from Yale College in 1853, and immediately thereafter went to Europe, where he remained for some time, studying in Paris and Berlin. On his return home, in 1857, he was elected professor of history and English literature in Michigan University. In 1862 he resigned and went to Europe, where, with the approval of President Lincoln, he devoted several months to the dissemination of his ideas of the great American conflict then waging.

Mr. White was sent to the State Senate from Syracuse in 1864, and while a member of that body he formed a close friendship with Ezra Cornell, the founder of Cornell University. With the opening of that institution, Andrew D. White became its President, a position which he held for many years with success and honor. In 1871 President Grant sent Mr. White to San Domingo as one of the Commissioners to report on annexation. In that capacity he developed diplomatic ability of so high an order that it subsequently led to his appointment as United States Minister to Germany by President Hayes. He returned to this country in 1881, and resumed his duties as President of Cornell, but four years later resigned that post on account of ill health. He was appointed Minister to St. Petersburg by President Harrison in 1889.

Of the numerous books that he has published may be mentioned "The Warfare of Science," "A History of the Doctrine of Comets," and "European Schools of History and Politics."

William Franklin Draper.

Gen. William F. Draper, the new Ambassador to Italy, is a native of Lowell, Mass., a veteran of the war, a former Congressman, and now a successful manufacturer at Hopedale, Mass. He was born April 9, 1842, and when sixteen years old he went to work in a cotton mill. Three years later the war broke out, and young Draper enlisted in Company B, Twenty-fifth Massachusetts Volunteers. He was rapidly promoted, and, when he reached the seat of war, he was a Captain. Faithful and gallant service soon made him a Major, and, still holding that rank, he commanded a brigade in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the battle of the Wilderness, but, after partial recovery, he returned to the front, and commanded his brigade at Weldon Railroad. He was a Brevet Brigadier General when mustered out of the service.

Returning to Lowell, Gen. Draper engaged in the manufacture of cotton machinery, and, since the death of his father in 1887, he has been the head of the firm of George Draper & Sons. He has invented and patented nearly fifty mechanical appliances, principally on looms and spinning frames. There is hardly a machine in use in the cotton industry that has not been made, or introduced, by Gen. Draper or his firm. He has published several standard articles on spinning machinery. In 1892 he ran for Congress in the Eleventh (Mass.) District, and defeated George Fred Williams.

Benjamin Butterworth.

Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio, who has been appointed Commissioner of Patents, has served several terms as a member of the House of Representatives. He was born in Warren County, Ohio, Oct. 22, 1839, and was brought up on a farm, with scant educational opportunities. Before he was twenty years old, however, he went to Cincinnati and studied law in the office of Durbin Ward. He became a successful practitioner, and in 1868 he was appointed an Assistant United States District Attorney. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Ohio Senate, and five years later he was sent to Congress from Cincinnati. Since then he has served three or four terms. In 1883 he was appointed Commissioner of Patents, but retained the office only a short time. President Arthur had a high regard for Mr. Butterworth, and appointed him a special Commissioner to examine certain portions of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Oliver L. Spaulding.

Oliver L. Spaulding of Michigan, who succeeds Mr. Curtis as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, held a similar position during the Administration of President Harrison. He was born in Jaffrey, N. H., about sixty years ago, and went to Michigan when quite young. One of the first to volunteer at the outbreak of the war of the rebellion, he served gallantly until the close of the conflict, and was a full Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General when he returned home. He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and served one term in Congress. For many years he was a special agent of the Treasury Department. He is prominent in the Masonic Order, and is Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Michigan.

Chandler Hale.

Chandler Hale of Maine, who has been appointed Secretary of the American Embassy at Rome, is a son of Senator Eugene Hale and a grandson of the noted Zachariah Chandler. He is about twenty-three years of age, and recently was graduated from college.

William Barberie Howell.

William Barberie Howell, appointed an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was born in New Jersey in 1865. His father was the Cashier of the First National Bank of Freehold, and later established the First National Bank of Hightstown. In June, 1882, Mr. Howell was appointed by Secretary Folger to a messenger's position in the Treasury Department. He entered the first competitive examination held under the civil service law of 1883, and was appointed to a $900 clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department. He was promoted through the several grades in the department service, and in October, 1891, was appointed a special employe in the Customs Service. During his service in the department he attended the Columbian Law School of Washington and was admitted to the bar in 1891. He has been for ten years the confidential assistant to the Assistant Secretaries in charge of customs.

Samuel L. Gracey.

The Rev. Samuel L. Gracey, who has been appointed Consul to Fuchau by President McKinley, has already served three years at that post, receiving his first appointment in 1890 by President Harrison. Dr. Gracey was born in Philadelphia in 1836, and served as chaplain in the rebellion. He has been pastor of a number of different Methodist Episcopal churches throughout New England, and recently resigned from the pastorate of the South Street Church in Lynn.

MANY REQUESTS FOR OFFICE.

Speaker Reed Has Had but Three Candidates for Appointment.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Congressional contingent at the White House to-day was unusually large. The visitors were not confined by party lines. Mr. Bailey of Texas and a number of other Democrats were among the callers. Many of the members of the House called to leave papers at the White House and to put in final words for aspiring constituents.

Mr. McKinley has practically decided to appoint Dr. W. W. Thomas of Maine Minister to Norway and Sweden. Dr. Thomas was Minister to the Swedish Court under the Administration of President Harrison. Speaker Reed, it is understood, has made only three requests of the President; one is for the appointment of Dr. Thomas, another the appointment of ex-Congressman Aldrich of Illinois as Minister to Belgium, and another the appointment of William Pledges of Atlanta, a colored man, as Consul to Jamaica.

Representative Sherman of New York filed the papers of Louis Lombard of New York City, who desires to be Secretary of Legation at Japan.

Ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo, after seeing the President, announced confidently that he would be the next Commissioner of Navigation. Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio and Senator Bate of Tennessee called to urge the selection of Gen. H. V. Boynton as Chairman of the Chickamauga National Park Commission, to succeed Gen. Fullerton.

Representative Codding of Pennsylvania presented H. C. Prevost of Tunkhannock, Penn., who is indorsed by the Presidential Electors of Pennsylvania for Recorder of Deeds of the district. Representative Hooker of New York presented E. P. Putnam, an applicant for the Consulship at Bordeaux.

Senator Perkins of California and Senator Proctor of Vermont, accompanied by Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate guerrilla, saw the President in the afternoon relative to the latter's candidacy for the post of Consul General to Havana, to succeed Gen. Lee. It is understood that Judge William R. Day of Ohio will return here in about ten days, and after an investigation here of the Rulz case will go to Havana on a special mission. Judge Nathan Goff of West Virginia called on the President this afternoon. There is an impression about the White House that, in the event of the retirement of Associate Justice Field of the Supreme Court, and the appointment of Attorney General McKenna to the bench, Judge Goff may be induced to accept the position of Attorney General. This is also, of course, speculation as to the possibility that Judge Goff himself may succeed Associate Justice Field. The Justice is now very old, but has not decided anything regarding the time when he will quit the bench. Mr. McKinley had an hour's conference in the afternoon with a delegation from the Indianapolis Monetary Convention, headed by H. H. Hanna of Indianapolis.

The resignation of W. W. Baldwin of his commission as Third Assistant Secretary of State took effect to-day. It is understood that Sidney Smith, now attached to the Diplomatic Bureau, and formerly acting private secretary to Secretary Blaine, is to succeed Mr. Baldwin.

It is understood that the appointment of C. M. Barnes as Governor of Oklahoma has been decided upon by President McKinley. Mr. Barnes is a resident of Guthrie. He went to the Territory from Arkansas upon receiving the appointment of Register of the Guthrie Land Office.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed these nominations:

Anson Burlingame Johnson, Consul at Amoy, China.

Charlemagne Tower of Pennsylvania, Minister to Austria-Hungary.

William S. Shallenberger of Pennsylvania, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

Penrose A. McClain of Pennsylvania, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Montgomery Thackaray of Pennsylvania, Consul at Havre, France.

PLACE FOR COLONEL GRANT.

President Asks Him to be Assistant Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Col. Fred Grant of New York, the eldest son of President Grant, this morning received an offer of the position of Assistant Secretary of War by President McKinley and has the question of his acceptance under advisement.

Col. Grant was summoned to Washington by Mr. McKinley for the express purpose of allowing the President in person to make the tender. It was entirely unsolicited by Col. Grant and came in the nature of a surprise to him.

Although the host of callers at the White House was very great when Col. Grant arrived, about noon, he was ushered into the Cabinet room by the private entrance and remained with the President over half an hour, while Representatives and Senators cooled their heels in the anteroom.

Secretary Alger came over from the War Department, and the President formally made known to Col. Grant the nature of the honor he desired to bestow upon him.

At the request of both the President and Secretary Alger, he decided to withhold his final decision for a day or two, and then left to visit his mother, who resides in this city. Should Col. Grant refuse, it can be stated with positiveness that Mr. McKinley has another selection in view, and the appointment, in any event, will be made early next week.

MORNING ADVERTISER SOLD.

Purchased by the Hearst Estate for the Sake of Its Associated Press Franchise.

The Morning Advertiser was purchased yesterday by W. R. Hearst, proprietor of The Journal. The Advertiser held an Associated Press franchise that came to it from the old New York Star, and since the collapse of the United Press the proprietor of The Journal has been looking about for some means of getting his news.

The Star Company is still kept in existence, and after the sale, yesterday, Mr. Clark, attorney for the estate of the late Senator Hearst, was elected President of it. Hereafter, it is said, The Advertiser will appear in small type, as an addenda to the title of Journal. The price paid could not be learned, but it was said to be $800,000.

It was said in The Commercial Advertiser office yesterday that the sale would not affect the publication of the afternoon paper. It owns an Associated Press afternoon franchise.

PROTEST BY WEST-SIDERS.

The Mayor Said They Should Consider the Rest of the City.

A delegation of property owners, headed by Isaac Fromme and James J. Phelan, from West Eighty-ninth Street, called upon Mayor Strong yesterday to protest against the establishment of stables for the Street Cleaning Department in West Eighty-ninth Street. Ground there, they said, would cost $37,500, while property could be had at Sixty-fifth Street and Eleventh Avenue for $8,000 a lot, and the stables would not be a detriment to adjoining property.

The Mayor told the delegation that the west siders should give some consideration to the rest of the city. They seemed to want everything and to give nothing nor to share the ills that others had to put up with. He added, however, that he would consider the matter.

More Greeks Going Home.

Demetrius N. Botassi, Greek Consul General, returned yesterday from Washington, where he has been on business relating to the tariff on Greek imports. He said that 100 more Greeks would sail to-morrow on the French Line steamship, en route to Greece to join the army. Some of them will pay their own expenses, while others are assisted by fellow-countrymen who are able to bear the expense. Three hundred Greeks have now gone home from New York to fight for their country.

PLANS FOR GRANT DAY

Latest Arrangements for the Great Parade as Perfected by the General Committee.

RIVERSIDE OR BOULEVARD?

Some People Remonstrate Against the Use of the Former as a Line of March—Public School Celebration Talked Of.

The hosts that Grand Marshal Dodge will lead on Grant Day, April 27, are swelled every day by the addition of 500, 1,000, or even 10,000 men. It was definitely arranged yesterday that 300 ardent young Republicans of Baltimore would be in line; that 8,000 and perhaps 10,000 of the National Guard of Pennsylvania would march in the parade, and that 10,000 Hibernians will honor the memory of Grant by joining in the procession to his new tomb.

The Governors of fifteen States, with their staffs, have accepted the invitation sent them. The grandeur of the pageant will be increased by the presence of the President and the Vice President of the United States and of the foreign diplomatic corps at Washington.

The route of the parade is becoming a vexed question to the General Committee. That body is appealed to by persons who favor and by persons who do not favor the use of Riverside Drive for this purpose. One side claims that the driveway and Park would be injured by the spectators, and that the proper route for the parade is the Boulevard. The other side contends that the driveway is so beautiful that it would be the most appropriate route, and that the grass would not be harmed by the throng of sightseers.

A very fervid appeal for the Riverside Drive as the route was received by Gen. Dodge yesterday. The name of the writer was withheld, but it was stated that it was a very prominent lawyer. He urged that the driveway is the only proper route, that there is abundant room for spectators to see the procession, and that the Park would not be injured. The letter seems to have made a deep impression at headquarters, although the whole question is left unsettled for the time.

The report of the meeting, Monday, of the Committee on Plan and Scope was not given out until yesterday afternoon. It is very voluminous, and covers a great mass of details. Among the more important matters settled at the meeting are the following: A committee was appointed to look after the reception and entertainment of guests. It was also decided that President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, the Cabinet officers, the Justices of the Supreme Court, and the members of the foreign embassies and legations at Washington shall be entertained by the committee at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Grant family will also be received at the same hotel. All the living members of the family are expected to be present at the ceremonies. They, together with the Federal officials and the diplomatic corps, will be the guests of the city. It was arranged that these guests shall be taken in carriages to the monument an hour before the parade, so as to avoid the crush in the streets.

The 2,500 persons who contributed $500 and upward each toward the monument have been provided with seats, but most of them have asked for additional seats for their wives and children. The Press Committee asked for 250 seats on the platform, and Mayor Strong announced that he had received 6,000 applications for seats. Mr. Damrosch also wanted 1,100 seats for his chorus and orchestra. This unusual demand for seats has embarrassed the committee a little. Arrangements were made for a full investigation, so that ample provision may be made.

Gov. George W. Atkinson of West Virginia has written to Gen. Dodge that he and his staff will attend the ceremonies of Grant Day. Several letters were received yesterday declining invitations. Porfirio Diaz, President of Mexico, wrote to Mayor Strong that important official duties would keep him and his staff at home. The Governors of Iowa and of Colorado have also written that they will not be able to be present.

The members of the State Legislature have asked for the privilege of erecting a special platform for themselves. They sent their Sergeant at Arms, Garrett J. Benson, to this city yesterday to urge the matter upon Mayor Strong and Gen. Dodge. It is about decided, however, that the legislators will have to take seats on the grand stand, just as it will be Alderman must do. A representative of the Guttenberg Racing Association called on Gen. Dodge yesterday to offer the use of its extensive grounds as a camping place for the Pennsylvania National Guard. The Twenty-second Regiment of this city has advised the headquarters that it will take care of some of the visiting State troops. Other regiments in the city will offer their armories for the same purpose.

The Young Men's Republican Club, an old organization of Baltimore, wants to be in the procession, and invitations will be sent to it at once.

The Board of Education has taken up the matter, and proposes that appropriate exercises be held in all the schools of Greater New York on the 26th of April, the day before the dedication of the monument. The committee is encouraging the Board of Education in its plans, and it is thought that such exercises will be held as will add a distinctive feature to the celebration of the final burial of Gen. Grant.

An Italian Cruiser Coming.

ROME, April 1.—The cruiser Liguria, 2,280 tons, will be sent to New York by the Government to represent Italy at the dedication, on April 27, of the monument erected to the memory of Gen. U. S. Grant.

PAINTING FOR NEW JERSEY.

Huntington's "Good Samaritan" to Hang in Trenton.

NEWARK, April 1.—Gov. Griggs has written a letter to Dr. J. Ackerman Coles of this city accepting his offer to present to the State Daniel Huntington's famous painting known as "The Good Samaritan." It has been retouched by the artist, and the frame has been regilded.

Huntington painted the picture in Paris for Marshall O. Roberts in 1852-8. It was exhibited there and at the National Academy, New York. Paul Delaroche, the French historical painter, gave many suggestions as to the coloring and detail, a circumstance which adds much to its value. Gov. Griggs will hang the picture in the State Capitol.

Reception of the Rev. Dr. Pentecost.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 1.—A reception will be tendered to-morrow night by the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church to their new pastor, the Rev. Dr. Pentecost, and his family. Dr. Pentecost will occupy the pulpit next Sunday. He will be installed as pastor by the Presbytery of Westchester on Tuesday. The Rev. Dr. Cuyler of Brooklyn, an old friend of his, will preach the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson Phramer will deliver the charge to the pastor.

New York Press Association.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The New York State Press Association to-day decided to hold its annual meeting at the Thousand Islands, St. Lawrence River, on July 25 and the following four days.

Hood's Pills

Once tried become the favorite cathartic and family medicine. They win favor everywhere and sales are rapidly increasing. Be sure to get Hood's. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

MARCH TREASURY FIGURES.

Statistics as to the Public Debt, Receipts and Expenditures, Coinage and Currency.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt shows that at the close of business yesterday the debt, less cash in the Treasury amounted to $1,003,962,200, a decrease for the month of $8,638,254. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the amount of cash on hand.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest-bearing debt, $847,364,950; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, $1,355,740; debt bearing no interest, $377,287,096; total, $1,226,007,806. This, however, does not include $607,702,473 in certificates and Treasury notes outstanding and offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, $189,242,803; silver, $517,048,211; paper, $151,057,504; bonds, disbursing officers' balance, &c., $17,891,239; total, $875,239,759, against which there are demand liabilities amounting to $653,194,153, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of $222,045,606.

The monthly comparative statement of the Government receipts and expenditures shows the total receipts during March to have been $36,217,662, and the disbursements $27,212,997, leaving a surplus for the month of $9,004,665. This excess is due almost entirely to increased receipts from customs. During March, 1896, there was a deficit of about $2,233,000.

The total receipts during the last nine months were $242,785,051, and the expenditures $281,690,332, leaving the deficit for that period $38,905,281.

The receipts from customs during March amounted to $22,833,856, as compared with $13,344,215 for March, 1896. The receipts from internal revenue increased about $375,000 over March of last year.

The monthly statement issued by the Director of the Mint shows that the total coinage during March was $15,478,479, of which $13,770,900 was gold, $1,617,653 silver, and $89,926 minor coins. The number of standard silver dollars coined during the month was 1,400,250.

The monthly statement of the Controller of the Currency shows that on March 31 the total circulation of National bank notes was $223,708,804, a decrease for the month of $441,066 and an increase for the year of $12,481,089. The amount of circulation based on United States bonds was $200,767,702, a decrease for the month of $1,147,713 and an increase for the year of $10,044,697.

The circulation secured by lawful money aggregated $23,041,192, an increase for the month of $706,647 and an increase for the year of $2,436,392.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $233,258,350, and to secure public deposits $16,088,000.

WHEATON TO SUCCEED RUGER.

It Is Thought the Nomination Will Soon Be Made.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It is expected that the nomination of a Major General to succeed to the vacancy which will be caused by the retirement of Major Gen. Ruger will soon be sent to the Senate. Army officers are agreed in the belief that the choice will fall upon Gen. Wheaton, and that Col. Shafter of the First Infantry will get the Brigadier Generalship caused by Gen. Wheaton's promotion.

Col. Shafter is on his way to Washington from San Francisco, but his nomination will not go to the Senate until action has been had upon that of Gen. Wheaton, a precaution made necessary by the fact that there will be no actual vacancy until that time.

Major Gen. Thomas H. Ruger retires from the army to-day. He was absent yesterday from the headquarters of the Department of the East on Governors Island. It was said there that there would be no ceremonies attending his departure. Gen. Wesley Merritt, now commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Chicago, who will succeed to the command of this department, is not expected here for some time. Meantime the affairs of the department will be conducted from Washington.

WEATHER CROP BULLETIN.

Facts Collected by the Weather Bureau in Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Weather Bureau to-day resumed publication of its weather crop bulletins. In a review of crop conditions during the month of March it says:

Farming operations have been retarded by wet weather in the States of the central valleys, and the season is somewhat backward generally.

Some corn has been planted as far north as Tennessee, and the southern portions of Missouri and Kansas. Further south great progress has been made, planting in Texas and Northern Louisiana being about completed, and in Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas the early plant is up.

Cotton planting in Texas has progressed favorably, and some has been planted in South Carolina, but in other States of the cotton belt practically no planting had been done up to the close of the month. In Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Oklahoma preparations for seeding are in progress.

Winter wheat is reported Winter killed to some extent in Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin, and, while the crop has sustained injury in Ohio, the outlook in that State is reported as not discouraging. The early sown in Kansas is in excellent condition, and in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas the crop is reported as promising. In Michigan and Indiana the crop has been damaged by floods.

Spring wheat is doing well in Kansas; the preparations for increased acreage are in progress in Iowa. In the Dakotas and Minnesota preparations for seeding have not yet begun.

TUGBOAT SAMMIE SUNK.

Engineer Maxwell Broke a Window and Escaped Through It.

The tugboat Sammie, owned by Brown & Fallon of Hoboken, sunk at her dock at the foot of Fifteenth Street, that city, at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. There were on board of her at the time Capt. Edward Post, Engineer James Maxwell, George Allison, cook, and John Driscoll, deckhand. They all escaped, although Maxwell had a close call.

He slept alone in the forward deckhouse and was awakened by the lurching of the tug. He leaped out of his bunk and found water pouring in under the door. The door opened outwardly, and the pressure of water against it shut off escape in that direction. He turned and smashed a window with his fist, cutting his hand and wrist so badly that he had afterwards to have his wounds dressed at a police station. The tug had hauled a tow that day, and it is thought that the strain opened her seams.

TO BE BURIED TOGETHER.

Funerals To-day of Mrs. Cohen and Her Mother.

The funerals of Mrs. Ida Rich Cohen, who died Monday, and of her mother, Mrs. Henry Rich, who died Tuesday, will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from their late residence, 248 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. Mrs. Cohen was a widow twenty-eight years old, and her mother, also a widow, lived with her. While Mrs. Cohen was brushing some clothes at the second-story window Monday afternoon she lost her balance and fell to the ground and died in an hour. When Mrs. Rich returned and found her daughter dead she fainted and remained unconscious for some time. Upon being resuscitated she asked if it were true that her daughter was dead, and again went into a swoon. She died in an unconscious condition Tuesday morning.

The mother and daughter were more than ordinarily endeared to each other because of numerous family troubles. The mother's husband, Henry Rich, disappeared mysteriously fifteen years ago, and all efforts to find him or learn of his fate failed.

"Simple Dan" Arrested.

Daniel Cassell of 6 West Ninth Street, Brooklyn, called "Simple Dan," was arrested last night, charged with having fractured the skull of Joseph Canbeer of 100 Prospect Avenue, Brooklyn.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

A Motion to Advance the Suit Against the Joint Traffic Association.

THE REASONS FOR ASKING THIS.

Counsel for the Association Concurs in the Motion to Advance, and the Supreme Court Takes the Suit Under Advisement.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day, Solicitor General Conrad, acting for the Government, entered a motion to advance on the docket the suit against the Joint Traffic Association, comprising the principal trunk lines of the country. In addition to setting forth the history of the proceeding in the court below the motion gives the reason for asking an advance as follows:

"The association is claimed by the United States to violate, by the agreement of association, the first and second sections of the so-called anti-trust act of July 2, 1890, as well as the fifth section of the so-called inter-State commerce act of Feb. 4, 1887, and also to be an unlawful interference with inter-State commerce, irrespective of any statutory provision.

"The agreement is believed to be illegal under the principle of United States vs. Trans-Missouri Freight Association, decided by this court March 22, 1897; but I am informed that this is contested by the defendants, or by some of them, and that they will continue to operate under their agreement until the decision of this court in the premises.

"The cause being one of great public importance, involving the right of competing railroad companies to combine for the purpose of maintaining rates and pooling traffic, I respectfully move this Court for an advancement of the cause, to be heard at the present term."

Mr. Conrad contented himself with a formal presentation of the motion, suggesting the 23d inst. as the date for the argument.

Mr. James Carter appeared for the Traffic Association. He announced concurrence in the motion to advance, saying that his clients were very anxious to have the case heard before adjournment for the Summer.

The Court announced through the Chief Justice that the motion would be taken under advisement.

WESTERN ROADS KEEP UP RATES.

There Will Be No Cutting by Any of the Organizations.

CHICAGO, April 1.—The agreement regarding freight matters which was practically adopted yesterday by the Western roads was to-day formally ratified by the executive officers and is now in effect. The General Passenger Agents some days since recommended that the Western Passenger Association be turned into a Bureau of Statistics and Information, and the recommendation was adopted by the executive officers. The Clergy Bureau and the Mileage Bureau of the Western Passenger Association will both be maintained, and the clerical force of the organization will be retained. The only change in the working of the association is that it will have, hereafter, nothing to do with rates or their maintenance.

There has not been a time in the last three years when rates in the West, both freight and passenger, were as well maintained as at present. There is no rate cutting among any of the standard lines, and every precaution is being taken to prevent any demoralization.

The unanimity with which the roads are keeping up the rates is at first rather suggestive of an agreement, but it is utterly impossible to prove that any agreement, verbal or otherwise, exists among the roads.

All of the roads are in a position to declare that they have taken nothing but individual action, and, more than that, they are in a position to prove their declarations. Each road has for itself issued orders to contracting agents that under no circumstances are rates to be cut. The agents have been told to refrain from any action which might under the most strict interpretation appear to justify a competitor in cutting rates. They have been told that even if a competitor should cut rates, they are not to meet the reductions. If all the roads live up to their instructions to agents, there will be no chance whatever of any demoralization in either the freight or passenger business of the Western roads.

More Rulings Issued.

The Joint Traffic Association issued yesterday rulings as to west-bound rail and lake business for the season of 1897 on the opening of lake navigation. The rulings follow the instructions of Messrs. Carter and Ledyard, to continue in jurisdiction pending the decision of the Supreme Court on the appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Railroad Men and Matters.

The San Antonio and Gulf Railroad, capital stock $1,000,000, has filed its charter in Texas. The corporation will own the San Antonio and Gulf Shore Railway.

"Shooting and Fishing on the Bangor and Aroostook Railroad" is one of the most attractive guidebooks for sportsmen and anglers that has been issued this season. The illustrations are many and good.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company has begun to operate the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway. Its officials are J. N. Beckley, President; R. H. L'Hommedieu, General Superintendent; B. B. Mitchell, General Freight and Traffic Manager; O. W. Ruggles, General Ticket and Passenger Agent, and A. Torrey, Chief Engineer.

Talking of flood rumors yesterday, Edwin Gould, Vice President of the St. Louis Southwestern Railway, said: "The Street seems to think that the road has been washed away and is selling all its securities. We have not lost anything of any value, however. None of our bridges is threatened. The road is now in very good condition. The floating debt is not troublesome. We have no liabilities pressing at present, and there will not be any until the coupon payments due May 1, and that we should have no trouble in meeting."

Jersey City Tax Delinquents.

City Collector Simeon H. Smith of Jersey City yesterday announced that he should at once enforce the collection of personal taxes by law. Notices will be sent to each delinquent. If payment does not follow within five days the property on which the taxes were levied will be seized and sold. If the proceeds do not satisfy the claim the delinquent will be arrested and locked up. The issue of processes will begin about April 15. The city recently published a list of personal tax delinquents, thinking that would drive them into paying. It had no effect, however.

Approved by the Governor.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—Gov. Black to-day signed the bill of Senator White authorizing the Justices of the Supreme Court in the Fifth Judicial District to employ confidential clerks, the clerks to Justices residing in cities where there are court stenographers to receive $1,200 per year, and those without such stenographers, $1,500.

National Guard Commissions.

ALBANY, April 1.—Adjt. Gen. Tillinghast to-day commissioned as Assistant Surgeon General, Nelson H. Henry of New York, who served in a like capacity for several years under former Surgeon General Bryant, and as Assistant General Inspector of Rifle Practice, Frank J. Hess of Rochester.

The Faults and Follies of the Age

Are numerous, but of the latter none is more ridiculous than the promiscuous and random use of laxative pills and other drastic cathartics. These wrench, convulse, and weaken both the stomach and the bowels. If Hostetter's Stomach Bitters be used instead of these no-remedies, the result is accomplished without pain and with great benefit to the bowels, the stomach, and the liver. Use this remedy when constipation manifests itself, and thereby prevent it from becoming chronic.

LEGAL NOTES.

DRIVING HORSES ON HIGHWAY.—A judgment secured by Stephen U. Cadwell, in his suit against Marks Arnheim, awarding damages for injuries sustained by plaintiff himself and to his horses and carriage as the result of being run into on the westerly drive of Central Park by a pair of horses attached to a carriage belonging to defendant and driven by his coachman, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. The charge was that the horses and carriage were negligently driven by defendant's servant at the time. The court holds, in an opinion by Judge Gray, that a person driving horses upon a highway is not compelled by law to keep them absolutely under control, but is bound only to exercise that reasonable degree of diligence and care which a man of ordinary prudence might be expected to exercise under the same circumstances. A question of negligence should not be submitted to a jury where the facts are equally consistent with the presence or the absence of negligence, or where the jury could do no more than surmise as to the negligence of the defendant. Mere opinions of skilled horsemen, who did not see the occurrence, to the effect that a runaway team should be guided, if not stopped, are not sufficient to make a case for the jury as to the negligence of an experienced coachman who testified, with some corroboration, and without any contradiction, except such opinion, that he kept his runaway team on the right side of the road until a curve to the right was reached, when all his efforts could not prevent the team from going straight ahead across the roadway and running into another team, where it was also shown that the horses, which were conceded to be gentle, became unamanageable, and ran away through fright caused by gravel or mud thrown against one of them by a passing trotting horse.

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LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Thomas J. O'Brien, who owned a tenement in Buffalo, leased to James O'Dwyer the rear portion, to which access was had through an alleyway about four feet wide, used only by O'Dwyer, and having a gate opening upon the street and a plank walk to it, in which one of the boards had been left sticking up two or three inches from the ground upon the conclusion of some repairs made by the owner during the existence of the tenancy. While entering the gate, upon a clear morning, O'Dwyer's wife, who was carrying a large basketful of clothes in front of her and was looking across the street, tripped over the loose board and fell, sustaining injuries, because of which she brought an action against O'Brien, the owner. Before this accident several members of Mrs. O'Dwyer's family had tripped over the same board, and she was, at the time, fully aware of its condition. The Appellate Division of the fourth department has reversed a judgment given in plaintiff's favor for $650, holding, in an opinion by Justice Ward, that she was guilty of contributory negligence; that the rule that a landlord must see that portions of his property used in common by several tenants are kept in good repair, did not apply to the case; and also, that it appeared that, had the plaintiff not been guilty of contributory negligence, the owner of the premises having interfered with the walk during the tenancy and left it in a defective condition, would have been liable.

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LIMITATION IN ACTION FOR INJURIES FROM NEGLIGENCE.—James Lewis recovered judgment against the City of Syracuse in his action for damages for personal injuries sustained by falling upon a plank sidewalk in that city which was in a defective condition. There was no evidence that defendant has received actual notice of the condition of the walk, but evidence was given tending to show that the stringers on which the planks rested were more or less decayed, and that the planks themselves had been loose for several weeks prior to the accident. The city's main reliance was upon the contention that the action could not be maintained because not brought within a year after the accident occurred. The Fourth Appellate Division has directed an affirmance, holding, by Justice Adams, that the passage of Chapter 572 of the Laws of 1886, which provides that actions for personal injuries resulting from negligence against cities having over 50,000 inhabitants shall be commenced within one year after the cause of action has accrued, did not operate to repeal or amend Section 250 of the charter of the City of Syracuse as amended by Chapter 220 of the Laws of 1885, which provided a different period of limitation for such action when brought against that city.

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SERVICE VACATED FOR VIOLATION OF STIPULATION.—In a suit by Thomas Graves against Robert J. Graham, the Appellate Term, in an opinion by Justice Bischoff, has affirmed an order of the City Court which set aside service of a summons and order of arrest. It appeared that defendant came within the jurisdiction under a special agreement with plaintiff, whereby an immediate trial was to be had, and after his voluntary submission to service of the summons under such agreement, the plaintiff refused to comply with its terms. The court held that defendant was entitled to rely upon the agreement and to demand the plaintiff's performance, failing which the service of the summons was properly set aside upon motion, and that this right was not affected by the fact that the summons was served after notice of the plaintiff's election to repudiate the agreement, since the defendant at no time agreed to its rescission.

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ERROR IN REFUSAL TO CHARGE.—Lizzie Butcher recovered judgment in the late City Court of Brooklyn against Richard Hyde and others, in her suit for damages for personal injuries, which she received in leaving the theatre of which defendants were proprietors. The stairs by which she descended from the balcony led to a landing, and from the landing to the lower floor. While descending she tripped, or her foot was caught, and she fell and was seriously injured. The Court of Appeals has reversed the judgment below, holding, in an opinion by Judge Martin, that the refusal of a request to charge that if the plaintiff fell from the fourth or fifth step the verdict must be for the defendant was error, there being no proof of any defect in the stairway except in the condition of a strip of rubber on the sixth step; and the error was not rendered harmless by a charge that plaintiff could not recover unless the rubber covering one of the steps was loose, and projected above the surface.

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CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—While engaged in repairing cars on a side track in the yard of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at Utica, N. Y., in March, 1894, Paul Moeller was crushed between two cars. The Fourth Appellate Division has reversed judgment given on the trial in favor of Elizabeth Moeller, as administratrix, against the railroad company, holding, in an opinion by Justice Follett, that where the railroad company had promulgated a rule which was adequate to protect employes engaged in repairing cars standing upon tracks or sidings, there could be no recovery as against the corporation because of the death of an employe, which resulted from his own failure or that of a co-employe to display the signal designed and required by the rule to give notice to others that workmen were employed on or under the car where the accident occurred. The fact that the rule had been occasionally violated was held not to alter the situation.

A. N. White's Explanation.

Former Morgue Keeper Albert N. White, who is under charges of selling unclaimed bodies to medical colleges, was present at the hearing before Charities Commissioner Croft yesterday for the first time. Heretofore he has been unable to appear on account of illness, but has been represented by counsel. He denied that he had ever sold bodies, and acted always under orders from his superiors in making allotments to the medical colleges. The only money he received to deliver bodies was to reimburse him for his expense in moving them.

Miss Baker Exonerated.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury yesterday at the inquest on the death of James P. Kernochan, who was killed by being knocked down by a carriage driven by Miss Florence C. Baker, exonerated Miss Baker from blame.

THE SEVENTH ON PARADE

War Veterans of the Famous Regiment Review the Men Who Have Succeeded Them.

HONORS FOR COL. BREMNER.

Col. Appleton and Two Others Receive the Cross of Honor, and Other Decorations Are Distributed According to Length of Service.

The Seventh Regiment was reviewed last night by the war veterans, the members of the Veteran Association, and former members of the regiment. The big armory was crowded, and men who served in the famous regiment before many of its present members were born were conspicuous in the throng. Some of these wore the uniforms used in the war, and all who had medals or ribbons displayed them. The old uniforms contrasted greatly with the neat and bright dress of the men on parade.

WANAMAKER'S

THE

PRESENT SHOW

Of Paris Costumes in the White Room, Fourth Avenue, is composed of Dresses, Waists, and Wraps that first saw the light in New York yesterday.

Many other Paris Costumes are with the general stock of Dresses and Wraps. The cumulative success that follows this section of our business is proof that its management is thoroughly up to date.

Dutch Rose Bushes. The sales of them are record-breaking. Eleven varieties. 15c. each; 2 for 25c; $1.25 a dozen. Expressed beyond our own delivery system at purchaser's cost.

New Evening Silks. Some lots have been reduced about a half. Some of them are perfect, others slightly mussed from being shown—not enough to hurt. Most pronounced bargains.

New Spring Dress Goods. A rich collection from Paris in the Rotunda. Three of the season's most marked nigh-class novelties just added.

Women's Knit Underwear. Stock of Spring and Summer weights is now complete. The large assortment and low prices attract.

Men's Imported Shirts of linen, short bosom, $1. Reduced from $1.50.

Men's Bicycle Suits at Five Dollars. The demand is quick.

Men's Spring Suits. Of fancy plaid Cheviots, $12, $13.50 and $15. Just as good—much cheaper than made-to-measure Suits.

Boys' Clothing. Stout, stylish Suits for frolicsome youngsters. Priced very low.

Bicycles. Continental, $50; Continent, $37.50. Strictly high-grade. Not a weak spot about them.

Baby Carriages. $3 to $28. Over one hundred styles now here.

Book News for April now ready. 5c a number, 50c a year. The title describes—it contains the most and best Book news.

JOHN WANAMAKER

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

The Senate Advances to Third Reading the Bill to Reduce the Price of Gas in New York City.

WARM ANTI-PORTRAIT DEBATE.

Brackett's Measure for Enlarging the Railroad Commission Is Also Advanced—The Assembly Passes the New York Boulevard Bill.

ALBANY, April 1.—The bill of the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, reducing the price of gas in New York City 5 cents a year until the price reaches $1, was taken up in the Senate Committee of the Whole this afternoon.

Senator Cantor moved, as an amendment, his bill, cutting down at once the price of gas to $1, and creating a municipal commission to govern the same. Before discussing the question, he said that the bill offered by the committee was the one suggested by Brooklyn gas trust people, and that it had not been opposed by gas companies.

He had been accused by Senator Malby of trying to strangle the gas companies of New York City. He said the companies would be strangled by the bill of the committee in five years. He then detailed the arguments he had delivered before on the floor of the Senate on the question.

Senator Malby answered in an exceedingly lengthy argument, and during the debate there were not a dozen Senators in the chamber, and there were but few spectators in the galleries.

Senator Malby contended that after mature deliberation the committee had arrived at the conclusion that it would work an injustice and hardship on the gas companies to reduce the price of gas to $1 immediately. He said that the bill of the committee, with its gradual reduction of 5 cents a year, would undoubtedly work some hardship on certain of the companies. In his opinion gas could not be sold in the City of New York with a great profit, or even a small profit, at $1 per 1,000 feet.

The motion of Senator Cantor was lost—yeas, 21; nays, 7.

The bill for a graduated reduction was advanced to third reading.

When the Committee of the Whole dissolved and when the report was made, Senator Cantor moved to disagree with the report on the gas bill, and that it be recommitted to the Committee on Miscellaneous Corporations, with instructions to amend the same by substituting his Dollar Gas bill.

Senator Grady said that he had agreed to pair off with Senator Page, who had left the chamber, on any important question, and he suggested that the motion be withdrawn. This was agreed to.

The Anti-Portrait Bill.

In general orders in the Senate the first measure taken up was the Ellsworth Anti-Portrait bill.

Senator Guy moved to strike out the enacting clause and then sat down.

Senator Ellsworth stood by his desk smiling. He made no effort to explain the bill, and suggested that the motion be put.

Senator Guy was on his feet in an instant, saying: "I suppose the programme is laid out to push the bill along without debate. I, however, have a few words to say."

He then said that the bill was contrary to the spirit of the times; it was unconstitutional; it was the first step toward the muzzling of the press.

Senator McCarren said it was the most ridiculous piece of legislation ever conceived in the mind of man.

Senator Ellsworth, in answering, merely said the law was necessary to protect the right of privacy. He called attention to the publication of several pictures of women which were improper, and said that this bill sought to remedy the evil. He read lengthy articles from several magazines which attacked the pernicious publications of pictures of individuals without their consent.

Senator Grady defended the bill and attacked at length the enormous liberty of the press. He contended that this liberty did not give the press license to traffic in private affairs, and this bill sought to restrain that usurped license.

The motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost.

Senator Guy then offered an amendment to make the bill apply only to females in private life and to dead persons.

This was also voted down. He next offered an amendment exempting caricaturing and cartooning from the provisions of the bill.

Senator Guy said that if the bill was not aimed at cartoons the amendment should be adopted willingly.

Senator Malby said that he would be frank and say that he insisted in reporting the bill because he wished to protect the public man as well as the private man.

The amendment was voted down and the bill was progressed to a third reading.

The Forestry bill was made a special order for next Tuesday.

Mr. Austin's bill incorporating the New York Law School was progressed and went through without debate.

For Five Railroad Commissioners.

Senator Brackett's bill to increase the Railroad Commission to five was advanced to a third reading after strenuous opposition from Senator Cantor.

After the Committee of the Whole had dissolved Senator McNulty moved to discharge the Cities Committee from the consideration of his bill providing for the municipal ownership by cities of the first class of gas and electric light plants, and it was lost by a vote of 27 to 5, without debate.

Senator Ellsworth gave notice that he would at a future date move to suspend the rules so that the Forestry and Anti-Cartoon bills could be considered when he wished.

Senator Wieman's bill allowing barbering on Sundays in the Greater New York territory, Saratoga Springs, and Niagara Falls was received from the Assembly, the amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed by a vote of 30 to 9.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably to the Senate to-day the nomination of John F. Parkhurst of Bath as Judge of the Court of Claims, and it was confirmed unanimously.

The committee agreed to report for printing and recommittal the sub-committee's Primary Election bill, the details of which have been published.

The Senate adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

WORK OF THE ASSEMBLY.

Passage of the New York Boulevard Bill After an Acrimonious Discussion.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—It took nearly an hour this morning to read the reports of committees in the Assembly.

The Cities Committee alone reported upon over fifty bills. Among them were the bill proposed by Mayor Strong compelling pneumatic tube companies to pay a tax of 5 per cent. of receipts to the city; three New York charter amendments, one for two police matrons at each station, one allowing $300,000 for fire pensions, and one allowing firemen to organize social clubs.

The committee also reported the following:

Mr. Hanna's—Amending the town law by providing that Supervisors shall receive $2 per day for extra work, and, unless the Board of Supervisors make a different scale, Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks shall receive $2 per day. The Supervisors may increase the pay of election officers to $6.

Senator Brush's—Providing that schools of a disciplinary character in Brooklyn may bind out boys under fourteen years of age who are committed to them.

For the Grand Boulevard.

Mr. Mathewson's bill, providing for the construction of the Grand Boulevard and Concourse and transverse roads beneath the same, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to Mosholu Parkway, in the City of New York, caused a warm discussion. Mr. Wagstaff offered amendments to confine the expense of the erection of the concourse to the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, which were defeated. He said Brooklyn would get no benefit from the project. Mr. Husted of Westchester denounced the bill, openly declaring that it was a big political job, by which a few men named in the bill are to have an easy berth with a big salary for an indefinite period. "It is such measures as this," he declared, "that wreck political parties."

Mr. Austin, Chairman of the Cities Committee, then gained the floor and said: "This bill interests only those who reside in the Greater New York territory. Mr. Husted does not live there, and should not take part in this little quarrel between the members from Brooklyn and New York. The reason that Mr. Husted opposes this bill is that he is not in on the political job."

"Then you admit that its a job?"

"No," replied Mr. Austin, "but I use your language. If this bill placed on the commission a man who is of the same political faction as yourself, you would work it with hands and feet, as you always do for measures that benefit you personally."

"You have no right to say that," cried Mr. Husted.

Mr. Abell of Brooklyn spoke for the bill, and stated that Brooklyn should be as willing to help pay for the concourse as to help pay for the completion of the Riverside Drive.

Mr. Finn said: "The bill only brings out more strongly a fact that has long been evident. The members of the great majority of the House are not fighting one another because they desire to help the people, but because they cannot agree over the distribution of the loaves and fishes that have come to them."

The Assembly passed the bill by a vote of 85 yeas to 37 nays.

During the roll call Mr. Roehr of Brooklyn said:

"I don't wonder Mr. Abell favors a special commission to conduct the erection of this concourse. He has been quite a promoter of commissions, and was the author of the commission known as the 'Savage Gun Commission,' which has taken such good care of him and the members of his family."

Other Measures Passed.

The following bills were passed:

Mr. Austin—Providing that the City of New York shall expend $2,500,000 for erecting and equipping four high schools.

Mr. Austin—To relieve the rector, Churchwardens, and Vestrymen of St. Luke's Church, in the City of New York, from a portion of an assessment for opening and extending St. Nicholas Terrace.

Mr. Soper—To reduce and relevy assessments upon lands in the Second Ward of Brooklyn for grading and improving.

Mr. Roehr—Authorizing and directing the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge to erect booths thereon for the protection of policemen patrolling the same.

Mr. C. J. Clark—Appropriating $30,000 for improving and maintaining State lands in the State reservation on the St. Lawrence.

Mr. Van Keuren—Providing that the State shall inspect steam vessels on the landlocked waters of the State that do not come under the United States inspection laws.

Mr. Philo—Creating a Board of Assessors in the City of Utica.

Mr. Armstrong—Providing that cases decided by the new State Court of Claims may be carried to the Court of Appeals.

Mr. Nixon—Appropriating $233,100 for paying the interest on the canal debt due Oct. 1, 1897.

Mr. Mathewson—Providing for the improving of Washington Avenue, in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

The Assembly passed without discussion the annual supply and appropriation bills. The Supply bill shows an aggregate appropriation of $1,563,753.26. The refunds taken from these figures show a considerably less amount to be raised by taxation. The net footing of the Appropriation bill is $9,534,217.56.

Assemblyman Ives's bill prohibiting the hunting of deer with hounds, jacklights, or other artificial means for five years from June 1, 1897, was passed by a vote of 100 ayes to 20 nays.

At 2:30 o'clock the Assembly took up Mr. Laimbeer's bill making it unlawful to carry policy slips. The vote by which it was lost earlier in the day was reconsidered, and the bill was passed by a vote of 95 to 19.

REPORTS ON BILLS.

Assembly Committees Will To-day Recommend Numerous Measures.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The following bills will be reported favorably by the Cities Committee of the Assembly to-morrow:

Mr. Brennan—Abolishing the law to fine and imprison persons for non-payment of any tax.

Mr. Degnan—Providing for the appointment of a board of examiners by the Mayor of the City of New York to examine and license persons practicing the trade of hydraulic, steam, or hot-water fitters.

Mr. McGraw—To enable the City of Troy to retire teachers who have taught in the public schools for twenty-five years on a life pension not exceeding $1,000 per year.

The Assembly Codes Committee will report favorably Assemblyman Addis's Anti-Scalpers' bill, but with an amendment providing that all railroads must redeem the mileage books issued by them. Also these bills:

Providing that all prison-made goods imported into this State, or brought in as samples, shall be so marked.

Mr. Van Keuren's bill, providing that any one who violates the navigation laws of the State shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mr. Dempsey's bill, providing that where a judgment debtor has been arrested and brought before a Judge, he shall be required to give an undertaking with one or more sureties that he will attend, when ordered to do so, before a Judge or referee.

Mr. Gott's bill, providing that where a male person between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one is convicted of a felony, or where the term of imprisonment is fixed at five years or less, the court may, in its discretion, direct the convict to be imprisoned in a penitentiary, if there is one within the judicial district in which the conviction is had; Mr. Lexow's bill, amending the code of civil procedure relative to the authentication of foreign wills and letters of testamentary evidence in the courts of this State.

The Assembly General Laws Committee will report favorably Assemblyman T. P. Sullivan's bill, permitting stockholders to examine the books of the corporation in which they hold stock, and Mr. Horton's bill, to regulate the practice of optometry in the State of New York.

Introduction of Bills.

These New York and Brooklyn bills were introduced:

Mr. Mathewson—Authorizing the alteration of Section 16 of the final maps and profiles of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of the City of New York.

Mr. McKnight—Authorizing the acquisition of turnpikes and plank roads by counties, adjoining cities of more than 800,000 and less than 1,500,000 inhabitants, and by villages in such counties.

Mr. Knaup—Providing that the term of office of the Public Administrator of Kings County shall expire on Jan. 1, 1898, and that his successor shall be appointed by the Surrogate, County Clerk, and the Sheriff of the county for a majority vote within thirty days after the passage of the act. He shall hold office for six years.

Mr. Dempsey—Establishing a method of determining the compensation to be made in proceedings to condemn lands for streets and public parks in the City of New York.

Mr. L. E. Brown—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that the President of the Municipal Council shall receive an annual salary of $7,500, and the other members $3,000 per year.

Mr. Forrester—Providing for pensioning all surviving volunteer firemen of the Cities of New York and Brooklyn. The pension is $200 per year, to be paid quarterly.

Mr. Knaup—Providing for the disposition of the revenue fund of the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. Kelly—Providing that it shall be unlawful for any corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of gas or electricity in New York or Kings Counties, to charge a greater sum per thousand feet for gas or per light per hour for each incandescent light, or for each arc light, or electric light, supplied to one consumer than other consumers.

Other bills to be reported favorably are:

Mr. Perkins—To provide in the County of Kings an additional court for the trial of criminal cases after indictment.

Mr. Hughes—To compensate four clerks under the jurisdiction of the Board of Supervisors of Kings, appointed Jan. 1, and whose duties were increased.

Mr. Gilleland—Amending the steam fitters' examination law in its application to New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Parshall—Forbidding railroads in Second Avenue, Fourth Avenue, Sixth Avenue, Seventh Avenue, Eighth Avenue, Sixtieth Street, and Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn.

Mr. Perkins—Allowing Brooklyn to appropriate $10,000 for the Third Battery Armory.

Mr. Mathewson—Designating papers in the Bronx Borough to publish city notices.

Mr. Brennan—Amending the Greater New York charter by providing that doormen on the police shall be graded and rated as patrolmen.

Mr. Brennan—To provide for the heating, lighting, and care of the museum building of the Brooklyn Institute of Art and Sciences.

Mr. Knaup—To provide for the establishment and maintenance of license clerks within the City of New York.

Mr. Knaup—Providing that Assessors holding office in Brooklyn on Jan. 1, 1898, shall be continued as Deputy Tax Commissioners for the tenure of office for which they were appointed, and receive the same compensation as now.

Mr. Knaup—Amending the Greater New York charter by making thirty-five District Superintendents of Street Cleaning instead of twenty-one.

Senator McCarren—To authorize the construction, maintenance, and operation of a free public drawbridge over Newtown Creek between the Cities of Brooklyn and Long Island City.

Senator Guy—To provide for the completion and extension of the William's Bridge sewer system in New York.

COLLIN ON THE TRUST BILLS.

He Says They Will Drive Out Capital and Injure the State.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—"These bills will drive from this State millions of dollars' worth of capital, will cut off the living of thousands of residents, and will lower the commercial standing of the State in a large degree." So said Charles A. Collin of the New York law firm of Sheehan & Collin in an argument before the Judiciary Committee to-day on the trust bills.

Then Mr. Collin held up the decision of Judge Peckham in the United States court to the committee's attention, and said: "In view especially of the tendency of the courts, as shown in the late decision of the United States Supreme Court, to construe laws of this kind, not in pursuance of what was almed at by the framers, but in accordance with the sweeping language of their provisions, the language of these proposed acts is exceedingly dangerous to business interests. I have sympathized with Senator Edmunds, who, as it appeared in the newspapers, said that he drafted the Anti-Trust bill, but that he never intended any such result—an experience which is very common with drafters of bills."

Mr. Collin attacked the provisions of those bills which provide that "no stock corporation formed by the combination of the business of two or more persons for the purpose of restricting or preventing competition in the supply or price of any article or commodity of common use, shall be authorized to do business in this State."

He said: "Every corporation, as well as every partnership, is formed by the combination of two or more persons, and necessarily has the affect to prevent competition between the persons so combining. The committee will recognize that I do not exaggerate when I say that the effect of this language is to expressly prohibit every foreign corporation from purchasing, manufacturing, and selling goods in the State of New York."

Senator Lexow—You criticise the first of these bills for compelling foreign corporations to do what domestic corporations are now required to do under the present law."

Mr. Collin—I must differ with you in that conclusion. The present law makes no definition of what shall constitute a combination or a competition, and, therefore, leaves it to the construction of the court."

Senator Lexow—Then you do not agree with the general claim that these bills mean nothing, are not effective, but think that under their provisions trusts cannot exist in New York?

Mr. Collin—I think that their effect will be to keep foreign corporations from doing business in this State. Instead of being simply effective, they are sweepingly disastrous in their effect.

The hearing was here adjourned until to-morrow morning.

MAY NOT TAX THE CLUBS.

Leaders Change Front on This Phase of the Excise Bill.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—The Republican members of the Senate Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment and the Assembly Committee on Excise have decided to try to make an amendment which will differentiate between "fake" and genuine clubs in the matter of taxation for the sale of liquor.

They met in conference to-night at the Corning House, where some of them have rooms, and discussed the question of the political effect in New York of the taxation of all clubs.

Speaker O'Grady and the Republican leaders, Ellsworth and Nixon, were present. It was thought best to spare the genuine clubs from the full saloon tax if possible. The suggestions which were thought to be the most feasible were:

First—That a club to be legitimate and free from the tax of $800 in New York City must be in a building in which there is no public sale of liquor such as is carried on in saloons, nor may it be in an adjoining building.

Second, that no person holding a liquor-tax certificate may be an officer of a club, nor may a blood relative of the holder of a certificate be such an officer.

Third, that any citizen may bring injunction against any club officer who is suspected of violating the law.

Senator Ellsworth favored an amendment which would prevent the distribution of liquors at any time on Sunday, but it was not seriously considered.

At the discussion in the Capitol those present included Senators Ford, Raines, Krum, Higgins, and Ellsworth, Assemblyman Allds, and Abraham Gruber. The discussion was of a heated character and loud enough to penetrate the heavy oak doors of the committee room.

Senator Raines said: "There is absolutely no way to make a distinction between the 'fake' clubs and the legitimate ones. Such a distinction would be fatal to the law."

Senator Ford—You don't know how far-reaching such a tax would be. Why, if you impose a tax on the clubs in New York City, you will drive out of the Republican Party enough men to make this State Democratic.

Senator Raines—I don't believe it. I don't believe that the patriotism of Republican club men in New York is at so low an ebb that they will desert the party because it is attempting to enforce the laws.

Mr. Gruber—It would be a financial hardship. I believe it will mean our political ruin. You all remember the high moral ground that we took in 1888, and you all remember the defeat we met.

Senator Raines—That is no reason why we should desert morality.

Senator Ford—Of course not, but morality may run mad, like anything else.

Senator Raines—Well, why don't you submit some proposition, and not simply confine yourself to criticism?

Senator Ford—I did draw a proposed amendment. I gave a copy of it to Mr. Payn, and he promised to show it to Senator Raines. Then I gave the same thing to Gov. Black, and he promised to give it to Senator Raines.

Mr. Allds here made some criticism on the various amendments, and Senator Higgins said sharply:

"Well, as Chairman of the Assembly committee, you have done a great deal of talking, but no work. Why don't you reduce your ideas to a written statement?"

Senator Krum—All that I have to say is this: If you tax the clubs, you may lose a few votes in New York City, but, if you don't tax them, you will lose the State of New York as certain as we are here.

It is apparent to-night that the Republican leaders are changing front, and have decided to make a distinction between the spurious and bona fide clubs.

Mr. Gruber and Senator Ford promised to submit amendments in writing.

An Erie County Ship Canal.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 1.—There was a hearing this afternoon before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation on Assemblyman Snyder's bill providing for the incorporation of a company to build a ship canal from the Buffalo River to Lake Erie. It is a measure concerning Erie County particularly. It was opposed by several railroad men on the ground that it would necessitate drawbridges that would interfere with the vested rights of their companies.

Telephony is the spice of trade.

WILL HAVE SPRING ELECTIONS.

The Law Abolishing Them in Jersey City and Newark Declared Unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

TRENTON, N. J., April 1.—Justices Garrison and Gummere, in the Supreme Court this morning, practically declared unconstitutional the act passed by the present Legislature abolishing Spring elections in Jersey City and Newark. The Court granted a writ of mandamus directing City Clerk O'Donnell of Jersey City to go on with the printing of the tickets and the preparation for an election in Jersey City on April 13.

When the Court convened, Allan McDermott, Counsel for Edwin Hoos, who had been nominated by the Democrats for Mayor of Jersey City, stated that it had been agreed by opposing counsel that the case should be considered in accordance with the Court's suggestion as having taken the shape of an alternative writ to which an answer had been made and the answer had been demurred to. Charles L. Corbin, representing the Republican side of the case, said he would like to have the matter so fixed that the case could go to the Court of Errors at a special sitting to be held next Monday, in case either side cared to take the case up for review.

Justice Garrison, in granting the writ, said that the case would be decided from the standpoint of the original stipulation and that the writ of mandamus would be granted, as the Court left it optional with the respondents to alter the pleadings so that the matter might be taken up to the Court of Errors for review.

The Court made no order and no request for the special session of the Court of Errors, and it will be optional with the Judges of that court whether they sit in special session for the purpose of hearing the case on review.

Justices Garrison and Gummere each filed a separate opinion in the case. Both, however, follow the same line of reasoning, and reach the same conclusion, which is that the act is unconstitutional, on the ground that it is special legislation. The Court holds that there are no reasons why a law of this kind should be made applicable only to cities of over 100,000 population, as the conditions which would make such a law proper or expedient in one class of cities would be equally controlling in the case of all municipalities.

TRAPPED BY DECOYS.

Robert McGee Arrested with "Knock-Out" Drops in His Pocket.

Policeman Gayer of the Charles Street Police Station, assumed the rôle of a wealthy Englishman with money to invest and started on the trail of Robert McGee, suspected of trafficking in "knock-out" drops. Charles Whitmore, a friend, went with him. McGee promptly fell into the trap. He made the acquaintance of Gayer and proposed an evening's enjoyment

With Whitmore he left the saloon where they were and went to a drug store near by, where he bought 50 cents worth of hydrate of chloral "for a sick horse." They rejoined Gayer and went into the street. When McGee was told that he was under arrest he threw the bottle away and tried to escape. In Jefferson Market Police Court he was held for trial.

A Collie Dog Gave the Alarm.

A fire started at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in the kitchen of Adolph Morden's restaurant, in a two-story frame building at 1,182 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. The alarm was given to a policeman by the shouts of an up-stairs occupant named James Wilson, who was awakened by the barking of his collie dog. Wilson, who, with his wife, was cut off from the stairway by flames, was taken from the window by firemen. The fire spread to 1,178 and 1,184 Bedford Avenue. A dozen horses in a rear stable escaped to the street, and were recaptured with some difficulty. The loss is placed at $40,000.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

The Dingley Tariff Bill Referred to the Finance Committee of the Senate.

MANY CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

Secretary of the Navy Directed to Send Contributions to India—Senator Allen Would Intercede for Gen. Rivera—A Neutrality Resolution.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Tariff bill passed by the House of Representatives yesterday was received by the Senate as soon as the session opened to-day. There were no formalities as to its reference and without motion or comment Mr. Hobart referred the bill to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Hale (Rep., Maine,) secured immediate consideration for a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to use a Government vessel or charter a private vessel for the transportation of contributions of grain, &c., to the famine-stricken people of India.

Mr. Stewart (Pop., Nev.,) took occasion to speak briefly on the demonetization of silver in India brought about by England as one of the chief causes of the present lamentable condition of affairs in India.

This led to a somewhat unexpected statement by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, who caused a temporary flurry. He began by remarking that this resolution proposed an appropriation from the United States Treasury for the aid of the suffering people of India. Mr. Hale endeavored to explain that this was done merely to give contributions already given, by the generosity of the American people. Goods were now awaiting shipment at New York and other points.

Mr. Morgan said he fully recognized the nobility of these benefactions. He had approved sending corn to Ireland and to Russia. These humane movements brought the world together in sentiments of good will. "But," continued Mr. Morgan, "I shall hope to secure the support of the Senator from Maine (Hale) when I introduce a resolution to send supplies to the suffering people of Cuba, who are penned up in that island through the harsh policies of Gen. Weyler." Mr. Morgan expressed the further hope that Mr. Hale would be found among the supporters of a resolution for sending supplies to the people penned up in Crete, through the tyrannical action of the European powers.

Gen. Rivera's Fate Deplored.

Mr. Hale responded that these questions would be met as they arose. There was no politics in this resolution. It voiced the general sentiment of Godspeed to the relief of these poor people. The resolution was then agreed to without division.

A spirited debate followed on several new phases of the Cuban question. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) presented a resolution reciting that Gen. Rivera of the Cuban forces had been captured by the Spanish, and was about to be tried by drumhead court-martial and shot, and protesting against such trial as contrary to the rules of civilized warfare. Mr. Allen asked for immediate consideration of the resolution. Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.,) suggested that the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Allen would not consent to such a reference. If the life of this man was to be saved, he said, there must be speedy action. There was no time for the slow procedure of the committee.

Mr. Hoar said it did not comport with the dignity of this body to rush forward on these subjects. The question of life and death in Cuba was not in the keeping of the Senate. There should be decorous and orderly procedure on these international questions, and he would object to the resolution, unless it was allowed to go to the committee. Although debate was not in order, Mr. Allen continued to urge the critical character of the Rivera case. The dispatches from Havana, he said, showed that Rivera was to be tried by military drumhead court-martial and shot. If true, there would be a violation of every precept of civilized warfare, and it should not be countenanced by civilized governments. While it might be true, as Mr. Hoar had said, that it was not for the American Congress to intervene, yet surely the American Congress had the right to express its own judgment and condemnation of an action contrary to civilized warfare. Mr. Allen said he did not want this resolution stifled by being committed to the "caverns of the Foreign Relations Committee." The Senator closed with some sarcastic references to the fatherly care which Mr. Hoar bestowed on him.

"Prodding and Goading Spain."

This aroused Mr. Hoar to a spirited reply. He had not intended to offer advice to the Nebraska Senator, he said. If he had advice to give he would not "throw it away." Then, turning to the general Cuban question, Mr. Hoar said that it would be clear affront to any nation with which we were at peace to recite in a resolution by the American Congress that whereas such nation was about to commit an atrocity, Congress protested. Such a resolution by one of the European nations would mean that United States would set our people aflame. Mr. Hoar expressed the earnest belief that Cuba would have been free had it not been for those intemperate and ineffectual resolutions "prodding" and "goading" Spain.

He believed that President Grant would have brought about the freedom of Cuba, if his plan had not been overcome by intemperate resolutions and demonstrations. If the original resolution of Mr. Cameron, tendering in a friendly way the suggestions of the United States, had been adopted and the case left there, probably good would have resulted. But instead of that the many inflammatory resolutions presented and urged had done infinite mischief. Mr. Hoar closed with a decisive objection to the present consideration of the resolution, and it went over. Other Cuban resolutions followed in rapid succession.

Requests of the President.

Mr. Morgan's resolution requesting the President for letters from Gen. Gomez to himself and Mr. Cleveland was presented and adopted without division. It is as follows:

"Resolved, That the President is requested to inform the Senate, if in his opinion, it is not inconsistent with the public interest, whether letters have been received by the present or the former Chief Executive of the United States from Maximo Gomez, the commanding General of the insurrectionary forces in Cuba, of the following tenor and effect. (letters are recited.) And the President is in like manner further requested to inform the Senate whether there is any and what evidence in the executive departments which shows that the persons or property of citizens of the United States have suffered such abuses as are stated in the foregoing letters, which are alleged in the public prints to have been written by Maximo Gomez, or any other wrongs and abuses inflicted upon them by either of the belligerent parties in Cuba that could have been avoided by a due consideration for our treaty rights or our rights under the laws of nations or the respect due to humanity.

"And, also, the President in like manner is requested to inform the Senate whether the Spanish authorities in Cuba have refused to permit the Consul of the United States at Sagua Le Grande to communicate with our Consul General at Havana by the use of cipher dispatches over the telegraph lines, and whether any protest has been made against such interruptions."

More Cuban Resolutions.

The resolution of Mr. Mills of Texas was next presented and agreed to without division. It follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is instructed to inquire what, if any, obligations the United States has assumed toward the people of Cuba by asserting and maintaining the right to prevent the acquisition of this island by any European power and compelling its people to remain subject to the dominion of Spain, and to report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. Morgan then presented a joint resolution recognizing the existence of a state of war in Cuba, as follows:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives that a condition of public war exists between the Government of Spain and the Government proclaimed, and for some time maintained by forces of arms, by the people of Cuba; and that the United States of America will maintain a strict neutrality between the contending powers, according to each all the rights of belligerents in the ports and territory of the United States."

The resolution was read several times at the request of Senators, who appeared to be greatly interested in it. Mr. Morgan said he would not urge it to-day. He did not want it sent to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as that committee had already approved such a resolution. He gave notice that he would ask to have it taken up to-morrow with a view to final action. The Senate, at 12:55 P. M., went into executive session. At 5:20 P. M. it adjourned to Monday.

REPRESENTATIVES GO HOME.

No Work for the House to Do While the Senate Considers the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There was an exodus of members of the House of Representatives from the city to-day, and it is doubtful if a quorum of that body will be mustered for some time.

The Tariff bill having been passed, and it having been decided by the House leaders that no new legislation will be attempted by the House while the bill is pending before the Senate, there is no particular need for the presence of members until the Tariff bill is sent back to the House with the Senate amendments.

In the meantime, the House will meet every third day, and adjourn. The presence of a quorum will not be necessary for this ceremony.

An Oversight as to Copper.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Through some oversight during the consideration of the Dingley Tariff bill, the House neglected to adopt an amendment to put copper on the free list, which had been prepared by the Ways and Means Committee, and consequently there is no provision for copper in the bill. Not having any special mention, copper falls into the basket clause at 25 per cent. ad Valorem.

Congressional Notes.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has authorized a favorable report on Senator Frye's Revenue Cutter bill, in regard to the retirement of officers in the revenue cutter service.

Senator Allison, as Chairman of the Republican caucus of the Senate, has appointed the committee authorized by the recent caucus to arrange for the filling of the Senate committees, as follows: Senators McMillan, Davis, Gallinger, Lodge, Sewell, Gear, Carter, Pritchard, and Spooner.

NATURALIZATION IN HAWAII.

American Citizens Cannot Take Advantage of the Republic's Law.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—It remained for Mr. Olney, while Secretary of State, to discover a flaw in the act passed last June by the Hawaiian Legislature, the result of which, in his opinion, was to prevent any citizen of the United States henceforth from becoming naturalized in Hawaii.

A copy of the act was sent here by Consul General Mills, and Mr. Olney, in acknowledging its receipt, wrote a letter calling attention to the fact that as the act required the applicant for Hawaiian naturalization to set out that he is a citizen of a country having express naturalization treaty relations with Hawaii, and as the United States has no such treaty, United States citizens appeared to be disbarred.

FOREIGN NATIONS PROTEST.

Japan and Argentine Object to the Proposed Dingley Tariff.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The first open and formal expressions of dissatisfaction with the pending tariff bill on the part of foreign nations have come to the State Department from Japan and Argentine.

The Japanese Minister has expressed the regret of his Government at the proposed adoption of silk schedules that without promising to help the manufacturers of the United States threaten seriously the important trade Japan has built up at great expense with the United States in raw and partly manufactured silk.

The Argentine Minister has added his protest, not as has been stated, in the form of a threat of reprisals, but in the usual diplomatic form, against the proposed duty on hides and other raw materials coming from his country in great quantities to the United States. It is pointed out by him that when the United States, in the Wilson act, placed wool on the free list and placed no duties on hides, the Government of Argentine voluntarily, in recognition of the friendly spirit shown by the United States, responded by placing lumber, of which great stores were exported to Buenos Ayres, on their free list, and by reducing duties on other important imports from the United States.

THE RETROACTIVE TARIFF.

Representative Dalzell's Argument on the Amendment's Validity.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—Representative Dalzell of Pennsylvania, who was a member of the Sub-Committee of the Ways and Means Committee which investigated the question of the power of Congress to provide for the enforcement of the duties of the new tariff bill before its enactment into law, has prepared an argument in support of the validity of the amendment.

Mr. Dalzell says that the question as to the competency of Congress to enact such a measure resolved itself simply into the question as to whether or not Congress, under its power to levy and collect taxes, can pass a retroactive measure.

Mr. Dalzell does not think the case of Burr vs. the United States, involving the date of the enforcement of the Wilson bill, has any bearing on this question, as it was not the intent of Congress to make the duties apply from Aug. 1. The date named in the bill at which it was to take effect was an accident. In the present case the date, which is the material matter involved, is not an accident, but is intentionally and designedly inserted for the express purpose of having duties levied and collected thereafter.

Mr. Dalzell adds: "The objection has been urged that there cannot be two laws in force at the same time. That is true enough, but this will not leave two laws in force at the same time. In practice the duties that are called for by the existing law will be collected until such time as the bill now under consideration shall become law, and then the law will go into effect so as to make collectible the excess of duties called for by the bill over and above those paid under the present law. It seems to me that the amendment has been wisely adopted."

LETTERS CONVICTED HIM.

Counterfeiter Wrote a Friend of His Path in Crime.

William Grummil, in his trial for counterfeiting before Judge Brown, in the United States Criminal Court, was yesterday confronted with, and practically convicted by, a number of letters he wrote to a friend. Grummil was arrested with Philip Sherridan last February for manufacturing spurious 50-cent pieces. The letters were introduced to show the character of the man.

His first letter was dated at Chicago, June 11, 1896, and said the reason he left New York was that he had "touched a sleeper" on a ferryboat for $3.50, and had to leave. It gave the itinerary of his trip. At St. Marys, Penn., he had "pinched a wheel," and hid it in a treetop. In Pittsburg he continued, "I was run in, but after being 'stood up' for inspection by the police, was run out of town." Then follows a description of a series of petty swindling, which netted him $200.

Grummil's trial was brief. He was found guilty. Sherridan, his companion, pleaded guilty. Both are awaiting sentence.

Found in an Asylum.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., April 1.—Charles E. Hayes, a collector of Oxford, who disappeared some time ago, has been located in a Michigan insane asylum. Relatives have gone to that State to bring the man back.

NO BREAKFAST TABLE COMPLETE without my 43 Blend of Coffee. No Teas please the ladies as well as my 41 Blends Always uniform in quality and flavor. Send or price list of choice Family Groceries.

L. J. CALLANAN,
Successor to CALLANAN & KEMP,
41 and 43 Vesey St.

FRECKles mar good complexions. Dermatologist Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N. Y., removes freckles. Consultation free. Terms moderate. Use Facial Soap. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

THE ARBITRATION TREATY

Senate Concludes Its Consideration of All Amendments in Executive Session.

NO DAY SET FOR A FINAL VOTE.

Claims Against Southern States Exempted from the Treaty and Article 8 Eliminated—Chandler Condemns England's Conduct in the Transvaal and Crete.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The Senate to-day in executive session concluded its consideration of all amendments to the arbitration treaty. The voting on additional amendments began at 4 o'clock, after three hours of general debate, and in the hour and a half which followed about a dozen propositions were passed upon. Two only were adopted, except some making verbal changes. Of those adopted one, offered by Sen

NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

Plans Discussed at the Meeting of the Local Consulate of the League.

SCHEME TO STRENGTHEN IT.

Suggestion for a Percentage for Every New Member of the League Obtained—A Mass Meeting Given Up—Full List of the Consulate Committees.

As a result of the meeting of the local Consulate of the League of American Wheelmen, Wednesday night, it is very likely that a plan will be adopted whereby the organization will be made to include all the league members in the city. It needs strengthening, so the officials say, both as regards numbers and finances.

One of the suggestions made at the meeting was that the State Division allow the Consulate a percentage on every new member secured for the division by the workers in the Consulate. This plan is regarded with favor by the Chief Consul of the division, I. B. Potter, who is also the President of the League. Twenty-three members of the Board of Consuls attended the meeting, and a long discussion resulted over the requirements of the organization. Senior Consul James B. Townsend presided.

Definite action on any of the plans discussed will not be taken for some weeks to come, the Chief Consul of the division advising that a conference over the percentage plan be had with the Executive Committee of the division, when the semi-annual meeting of the State Board of Officers occurs in this city in June. A committee of three was accordingly appointed for this purpose. It comprises Dr. Ottolengui, Chairman; Louis Rosenfeld, and George A. Heaney.

The proposed mass meeting of cyclists to protest against a certain corporation having control of the street sprinkling will be abandoned, it being considered unnecessary to further agitate that matter.

The question of ferry charges for bicycles will receive the attention of the consulate at once. It was stated in the meeting that it was believed that the companies had no legal right to charge for them.

Before adjournment, which was taken at an early hour yesterday morning, the list of consulate committees was completed. It stands as follows:

Rights and Privileges.—Louis Rosenfeld, George William Oppenheim, William Travers Jerome, Charles R. Flint, M. M. Belding, Jr., George A. Heaney, James B. Townsend, A. M. Jacobus, B. W. B. Brown, and W. K. Doty.

Streets and Highways.—L. C. Le Roy, W. R. Pitman, A. H. Curtis, Eugene A. Crow, Jefferson Seligman, J. J. O'Donohue, Jr., W. J. McCormick, John E. Roosevelt, R. Ottolengui, and M. L. Rhein.

Guideboards.—J. A. King, George B. Yard, F. A. Myrick, Jr., George C. Pennell, Julian B. Shope, Lloyd Collis, Matthew Gibb, and Charles G. Peters.

Membership.—Elliot Mehl, M. Frobisher, Carleton W. Nason, Maurice Sternberger, William B. De Voe, and John B. Yates.

On Sunday the members of the consulate will have a run to Staten Island, starting from Sixty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue at 10:30 A. M.

CYCLING CONTESTS PLANNED.

Work of the Race Committee of the Associated Clubs.

It is the intention of the members of the Race Committee of the Associated Cycling Clubs of the City of New York to place the sport on a popular basis this season. Several contests have been planned, and it is believed each will take rank with the big events of the country. With a view toward securing the best results possible, Chairman Edward Gebereux of the Race Committee of the local association has invited the Chairmen of the other associations in the metropolitan district to meet him this evening to confer on matters of importance to the racing interests of each body.

The meeting will be held at 461 Boulevard, and those expected to be present with Mr. Gebereux are George B. Shannon of the Long Island Association, Walter Rutan of the New Jersey clubs, and Graham Stevens of the Westchester Cycling League.

A revision of the racing rules has been deemed advisable for some time, and a new set of conditions may be arranged at this conference. An effort to arrange a date will be talked over for the club team championship race, which, it is thought, will be one of the most interesting events of the season. This will be a ten-mile competition, and will carry with it the championship of the metropolitan district. It will be run in heats at intervals during the season.

The Irvington-Millburn handicap will also be talked over, and each Chairman will be asked to make every effort to secure a high-class entry list for the famous race. This will probably be the last season that this race will be held over the well-known course in New Jersey.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Buenos Ayres has five large cycle clubs, a fact which shows that the pastime is well thought of in that far-off country.

A meeting of the Guide-Board Committee of the New York Consulate has been called for next Monday evening. It will be held at 6 Lexington Avenue, at 8:15 o'clock.

The proposed country annex of the Harlem Wheelmen will be located in Pelham Manor, a very desirable site having been secured on favorable terms this week.

A bicycle belonging to John R. Pitts of 1 Spencer Court, Brooklyn, was stolen on Wednesday evening from the rooms of the Seawanhaka Country Cycling Club, at 1,261 Bedford Avenue.

The first wheelmen to make the century trip this season over the Jamaica-Patchogue course were Herbert C. Taylor of this city and D. W. Wezler and Dr. F. Seigle of Brooklyn. They made the journey last Sunday.

The vacancy caused on the Road Improvement Committee by the resignation of Theodore W. Roberts of Poughkeepsie has been filled by President Potter by the appointment of Thomas H. Ransom of the same city.

The first parade of the season will take place next Wednesday evening, when the members of the Century Wheelmen have their lantern parade through some of the up-town streets. The line will form at the clubhouse, 146 West Seventy-first Street, at 8 o'clock.

When a man walks a mile it is said he takes, on an average, 2,203 steps, lifting the weight of his body with each step. When he rides a bicycle of the average gear he covers a mile with the equivalent of only 627 steps, requires less force, bears no burden, and covers the same distance in one-third the time.

A number of the streets and avenues frequented by cyclists in Brooklyn are not in the best of condition, and the riders have found it out. A prominent member of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen said yesterday that Glenmore Avenue, that part which is macadamized, was covered with loose stones, and that Fifteenth and Seventeenth Streets were also in bad condition.

The long-looked-for road book of the New York Division will probably make its appearance before the 1st of May. This is the talk at the division headquarters in the Vanderbilt Building. Originally, the book was to have been issued a year ago, but through the loss of valuable plates the delay was made unavoidable. Secretary Bull says the book will be the most valuable one of the kind ever published.

"Charlie" Murphy, the old-time racing man of Brooklyn, will be seen on the National circuit this season. He proposes to start for Savannah next week, there to do his preliminary training. As yet Murphy has not arranged to ride for any manufacturer, and may race wholly for himself throughout the season. He is in fairly good condition at present, and says he believes he will be able to hold his own in any circuit company.

At the annual election of the Vim Bicycle Club of Newark next Tuesday evening the following nominees will be voted for on the regular ticket: For President—H. F. Neefus; Vice President—T. H. Reed and J. Pointer; Secretary—William Meier and Charles Earle; Treasurer—E. L. Blauvelt; Board of Governors, (three vacancies to be filled)—Armand Adams, Thomas Carrington, S. I. Illingsworth, Robert Laiblan, R. E. Wrightson, C. J. Colton, and William Rapp.

A man who knows how to climb hills on a bicycle says this is the way to do it: "The weakest van learn to climb moderate hills without undue fatigue by dint of patient practice and careful attention to the action of the feet and legs and the poise of the body. The body should be bent forward from the hips, and kept perfectly steady. It is foolish to sit bolt upright in hill climbing, since the weight is thereby thrown back and the labor much increased. There is no need to bend right down, and hunch the back like a 'scorcher,' nor to work the body from side to side and dig violently with the legs. Preserve the steady, even action you have learned on the level, and simply increase the pressure, at the same time exaggerating the angle aotion somewhat."

PLANS OF THE YACHTSMEN.

The Atlantic Club Members Look Forward to a Brilliant Season—Some of the Races.

The Atlantic Yacht Club members are planning for a brilliant season, and are determined that it shall be even better than last year. The first race will be sailed on Saturday, June 12, and will be a special regatta for the crack racing yachts. It will be the first time that the Colonia will meet the changed Emerald, and the first race between the new Syce and the Wasp. The annual regatta will be sailed on Tuesday, June 15.

For the special race the prizes will be cups valued at $250 each; the prizes for the regatta will be cups worth $200 each for schooners and grading down for the smaller boats. Then will come the races for the handsome cups offered by Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams. These cups are for sloops and catboats, and will be raced for on Saturday, June 26.

The annual cruise promises to be one of the most brilliant ever sailed by any club. Last year's was successful, but was marred somewhat by the weather. According to the plans as at present arranged, the cruise will begin on Monday, July 5. This is the date of the annual regatta of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and the yachts of the Atlantic Club will, as usual, enter in these races. It was originally planned that the fleet should start for the eastward the next day, but it is very probable that the yachts will remain at this end of the Sound until Thursday morning, July 8. Several of the yachtsmen of the Atlantic Club are also members of the Riverside Yacht Club.

The annual regatta of this club is at present scheduled for Saturday, July 10. If it is sailed on that date it will mean that fifteen or more yachts will be unable to cruise with the Atlantic Club. To get over this difficulty the Riverside Club will sail its regatta on Wednesday, July 7, if the Atlantic yachts will take part in it. This the Atlantics will probably agree to, and on Tuesday, the 6th, will enter the regatta of the American Yacht Club. This plan will give three days racing at the beginning of the cruise, and on the Wednesday evening there is to be a ball at the Riverside's clubhouse. On Thursday, July 8, the fleet will start for Morris Cove.

This will be a race, and the classes will be arranged to give all boats a chance to win a prize. There are to be prizes for racing schooners, cruising schooners, cruising and racing sloops separately, and for the smaller boats. From Morris Cove the run will be to New London on Friday, and on Saturday they will go over to Shelter Island and remain at anchor there on Sunday. The rest of the programme has not yet been arranged. It has been suggested that there be a special race on Monday, and that the gig and small boat racing be held on Tuesday. Then it is suggested that the fleet should sail to Black Rock on Wednesday the 14th, and, after paying a visit to Gen. T. L. Watson, the fleet should disband. This is the plan now outlined, and it will be carried out in the main. Commodore Gould, it is understood, will offer some rare prizes to be raced for on the cruise.

Larchmont Fleet Captain.

Commodore C. A. Postley of the Larchmont Yacht Club has appointed Joseph Sterling Fleet Captain. Mr. Sterling was formerly a Vice Commodore of the club, and was a Commodore of the Horseshoe Harbor Club. The new Regatta Committee of the Larchmont Club is John F. Lovejoy, H. C. Wintringham, and Howard Coates.

KNICKERBOCKER CLUB SPORTS.

Swimmers Victorious in Two Races —The Revolver Match.

The New York Athletic Club swimmers won both of the races contested at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club tank Wednesday night, and they were much elated over their victory. There were nine starters in the one-hundred-yard race. They were E. S. Goldstein, J. F. McMillan, A. G. Sivori, G. Van Cleaf, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; D. M. Reeder, Normandie Murray, J. M. Davis, H. N. Rawlins, F. Wenck, New York Athletic Club.

Four heats were necessary to decide the race. Reeder, Wenck, and Murray each won a heat, and in the final Reeder was first, Murray second, and Wenck third. Time—1:14 4-5.

In the eight-hundred-and-eighty-yard race the starters were F. Wenck and L. Fitzgerald, Jr. They finished in the order named. Time—14:38 4-5. The officials were: Referee—Evert J. Wendell; Judges—John Stell, New York Turn Verein; J. F. Turrill, Chicago Athletic Association; Timers—Mortimer Bishop and Bartow S. Weeks.

The 100-shot revolver match, which has been in progress for ten days in Capt. Conlon's range, in the club house, will end on Saturday night. The best scores so far are: Dr. H. Strype 860, Dr. A. A. Webber 851, R. E. Grey 778, J. M. Stewart 765, and Dr. S. J. Fort 765.

The New Jersey Athletic Club and the Knickerbockers have arranged interclub competitions. There are to be teams composed of two billiard, two pool players, and five bowlers. They will be home matches, the first competitions taking place in the Knickerbocker Athletic Club House on the evening of April 8, which has been set apart for the next ladies' day. The return matches will be played in the New Jersey Athletic Club House on the evening of April 15.

The Knickerbocker Club will be represented by a foot ball team the coming season. From present indications a very good team will be developed, as there are several first-class players in the club. An effort will be made to arrange a good schedule of games. Communications with reference to the team should be addressed to H. S. Cornish, Athletic Director, care of the club.

Union Team Again Beaten.

The Union College baseball team of Schenectady, N. Y., was beaten yesterday afternoon by the St. John's College team at Fordham. The Fordham boys outplayed their opponents from the first inning. During the six that were played the Fordhams scored 24 runs, while the Unions had hard work making 2. The visitors will play with the Manhattan College team to-day.

Challenge to Yale from Brooklyn.

NEW HAVEN, April 1.—The Yale handball players have received a challenge from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute for a game. There is no organized team at Yale, but one will be organized in a few days, and the challenge will be accepted. Winchester Noyes of Brooklyn, who won the handball tournament, probably will be the Captain. The game will be played in the Easter recess should the challenge be accepted.

The Brooklyn Lacrosse Team.

MANCHESTER, England, April 1.—The lacrosse team of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., had a draw to-day, owing to the rain, with a team of the Stockport Club. In the game yesterday with the Albert Park Club team the Brooklyn men won by a score of 5 to 4.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

"In the Spring" prepare for Summer. Factory prices.

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Favorite days for Cyclists at SPALDING'S, Headquarters for up-to-date . . . **WHEELING CLOTHING**

Fancy Top Golf Hose, were $1.00, Friday and Saturday, ...60
Extra fine Golf Hose, sample line, were $2.50, ...90
Kangaroo Bicycle Shoes, high cut, were $2.50, ... $1.60

$6.00 Bicycle Suits, . . . $2.95
Only a limited number of these; you will have to call early to secure one.

$7.50 quality Bicycle Suit, . . $3.75
10.00 quality Bicycle Suit, . . 5.75
12.00 quality Bicycle Suit, . . 7.50
15.00 quality Bicycle Suit, . . 9.50

A lot of $3.50 Sweaters marked down to $1.45
Odd Bicycle Bloomers, . . . 1.35
Odd Bicycle Coats, ... 1.35

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These terms have been so much used and abused in the description of every old bicycle in the market that we have about given them up in disgust, and have adopted a phrase which means something.

It is VICTOR GRADE.

It means crucible steel, forged connections, oil temper, perfect interchangeability, a nicety of detail not found elsewhere, lots of radical advantages for you.

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SECOND-HAND BICYCLES—BARGAINS—From $30.00 up; cash or installments. Call at 318 Broadway, New York.

RACING AT NEW ORLEANS.

The Weather Was Fine, but the Track Was Very Heavy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 1.—Weather fine; track very heavy.

FIRST RACE.—Seven furlongs. Nannie Lord, 103 pounds, (T. Burns,) 4 to 1, won; Stanza, 102, A. Barrett, 20 to 1, second; Wabasso, 97, (Songer,) 5 to 2, third. Time—1:35. Olly Gamin, Patrol, Janiores, Prudent, and Izeyl also ran. Stanza 6 to 1 place.

SECOND RACE.—Selling, four and one-half furlongs. Floss, 100 pounds, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, won; Miss Hattie, 100, (A. Barrett,) 3 to 1, second; Leicester, 108, (Hirsch,) 3 to 1, third. Time—0:59¼. Charlie Rose, Shine, and Izabel II. also ran. Miss Hattie 4 to 5 place.

THIRD RACE.—Selling. Six furlongs. Gold Top, 98 pounds, (A. Barrett,) 7 to 5, won; Miss Rowett, 107, (Haywood,) 2 to 1, second; Bellebelle, 100, (Hirsch,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:19¼. Gilford Ham, Sky Blue, Hardenburg, Judge Bullock, Tunick, and May Ashley also ran. Miss Rowett 7 to 10 place.

FOURTH RACE.—One Mile. Domingo, 111 pounds, (Caywood,) 7 to 5, won; Nannie L's Sister, 98, (T. Burns,) 8 to 1, second; Elkin, 93, (Campbell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:48¾. The Plutocrat, Rey Del Mar, Pete Kitchen, and Campanade also ran. Nannie L's Sister 3 to 1 place.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile. Senator Penrose, 105 pounds, (Songer,) 2 to 1, won; Moralist, 108, (Dorsey,) 6 to 1, second; Mitt Boykins, 103, (W. Hirsch,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:51⅝. Gomez, Double Dummy, Augustina, Nobilis, and Benefit also ran. Moralist 2 to 1 place.

SIXTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Amanda V., 101 pounds, (Songer,) 3 to 5, won; Mary Nance, 101, (A. Barrett,) 40 to 1, second; Tess, 101, (Campbell,) 7 to 1, third. Time—1:21¾. Victoress, Will Stratton, Spiritualist, Hippogriff, and The Texas Belle also ran. Mary Nance 10 to 1 place.

OARSMEN GETTING READY.

Arrangements Made for Active Work by Boat Clubs.

The Columbia freshmen and 'Varsity crews, which are making their headquarters at the Hudson Boat Clubhouse, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and the Hudson River, this week until the float of their own boathouse, at the foot of West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, is placed in position, were both out in the Hudson Wednesday afternoon for an hour's work. The crews have not yet been definitely decided upon. The candidates, however, have been gradually weeded out by Coach Cowles until now there are only the following eleven men to pick the eight from: Mortimer, Boysen, Rionda, Jones, Gardner, Edson, McKay, Kellog, McLintock, Southask, and Williams. The average weight of the crew is 153 pounds.

Coach Cowles took this crew out in the barge Wednesday afternoon, and on the return said he was much pleased with the showing the crew made. The 'Varsity crew, which averages 158 pounds, is doing good work, and were on the water for over an hour. They are rowing in the following positions at present, but this order may be changed: R. W. Pressprich, bow; A. W. Putnam, No. 2; C. H. Elmer, 3; C. McKay Lewis, 4; E. P. Shattock, 5; J. H. Prentiss, 6; C. Longacre, Jr., 7; Id. E. Correspondi, stroke. Coach Cowles said that the crews would probably be picked within the next ten days.

The Dauntless Boat Club intends to start an eight training next week to enter the Harlem River regatta on Decoration Day.

The Harlem Rowing Club contemplates making six entries in the Harlem regatta, as follows: Senior single, senior double, junior double, junior four-oared gig, intermediate four-oared shell, and senior four-oared shell.

The Hudson Boat Club does not intend to make any entries in regattas during the coming season. It is making preparations, however, for a good time on April 27, the date set for the dedication of Grant's Tomb. During the afternoon there will be a concert, followed by a dance and supper in the evening.

Crescent Club Links Opened.

The new golf links of the Crescent Athletic Club at Bay Ridge were formally opened for play yesterday afternoon. The course consists of nine holes, and was laid out during the Winter. The ground is very favorable for golf. Several members were present during the afternoon, but the playing was purely informal.

For the Cross-Country Run.

A fine list of entries has been received for the cross-country championship which will be decided at Morris Park to-morrow afternoon. Eight clubs are represented, and judging by the make-up of the teams the contest should be hard fought from the very start.

Baltimore's Dog Show Open.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—The Dog Show, under the auspices of the Baltimore Kennel Club, opened yesterday at North Avenue Ice Palace, with a large number of entries and a good attendance. Dogs of fine pedigree and prize winners from all parts of the country are exhibited.

The Yale Spring Games.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 1.—The Yale management announces the date of the open handicap Spring games as May 1. A special feature of the meeting will be a relay race, but with what team it is now uncertain. Probably Yale will race with Harvard.

BICYCLES.

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"AN ABSOLUTELY HIGH GRADE"
$100.00 BICYCLE
Sold without a name plate at a reduced figure, but a good serviceable up-to-date wheel for

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BARGAINS IN 2ND-HAND WHEELS.

'96 Sterlings, new, $75.00
'96 " Tandems, new, 115.00
'96 " Second-hand, 50.00
'96 Gales, new, 50.00
'96 " Second-hand, 35.00
'95 Standard, new, 30.00
Other second-hand wheels $15.00 to $25.00.

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PIERCE CYCLES

Tried and True

The youth who bore mid snow and ice
That banner with a strange device
Would say to-day, as others do,
That Pierce's Special "Tried and True"
Is the best wheel for me and you.
It EXCELS, Sir, all.

$100

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SPECIAL SALE

Cycles & Sundries, Thursday, Friday, Saturday. 1897 Model, 10,000-mile barrel-shape Cyclometer, 90c.; Corbin electric bells, 39c.; foot pumps, 35c.; head lamps, bracket detachable, 10c.; Christy saddles, $3.19; Mesinger saddles, $1.25; single tube tires, $2.25; repair kits, 4c.; 20th Century lamps, $1.99; Searchlight, Barner, &c., cheap. 5,000 new wheels on sale at $49; guarantee with each; such makes as Syracuse, Liberty, Rambler, Johnson, Dauntless, Eries, Ferris, 1896 model Elmores.

HONEST GOODS AT DEP'T STORE PRICES.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—Supreme Court.—In the matter of the application of one of the two Trustees of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, a corporation created and existing under the laws of the State of New York, for its dissolution.

Take notice, that in accordance with orders of the Supreme Court, entered in the above entitled proceeding and dated July 6th, 1896, August 10th, 1896, and February 9th, 1897, the undersigned, William H. Ricketts, as Receiver of the property of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB will sell at public auction under the direction of William Kennelly, Auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City, County, and State of New York, on the 10th day of April, 1897, at twelve o'clock noon:

All the right, title, and interest which the said PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB had and which said Receiver has by virtue of his appointment in and to the following leases, and the terms thereby granted and all rights thereunder.

Lease from Philip and Jane A. Swartwout to David B. Smith, made March 31st, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and Burketts streams and all other ponds and streams on their lands. Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE CLUB by Smith, June 5th, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 8th, 1882, in liber 288 of deeds, page 271.

Lease from Bevier Swartwout to David B. Smith, made April 5th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and other streams and ponds on his land. Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE CLUB on June 5th, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 6th, 1882, in liber 288 of deeds, page 283.

Lease from Isaac Cross to David B. Smith, made May 5th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in that portion of Roundout Creek and the other streams which are in his property in the town of Denning, Ulster County, New York. Said lease was assigned to E. N. Whiton, Secretary of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, or his successor in office, by Smith on the 6th day of June, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County, September 6th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 280.

Lease from Samuel N. Smith to David B. Smith, made April 20th, 1880, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in Roundout Creek and other streams, so far as the same run across the premises of the party of the first part in the town of Denning, Ulster County, New York. Said lease was assigned to E. N. Whiton, Secretary of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, or his successor in office, by Smith on the 7th day of June, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County on September 6th, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 246.

Lease from Nathan W. Watson to David B. Smith, made the 6th day of September, 1879, and granting for a period of twenty years from said date all the right of fishing in the streams or waters flowing through his property, known as "Lake Lot." Said lease was assigned to THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB by Smith on the 7th day of July, 1882. The lease and assignment above mentioned were recorded in the County Clerk's Office of Ulster County on the 6th day of September, 1882, in liber 238 of deeds, page 285.

(The leases above described may be seen at the office of Franklin Bien, attorney for Receiver, No. 317 Broadway, New York City.)

And all that certain tract or parcel of land with the buildings thereon, situate, lying, and being in the town of Denning, Ulster County, State of New York, in Great Lot No. 7, Hardenburg Patent, and is part of the Lake or Gulf Lot, and is bounded as follows:

Beginning at a pile of stones near two small hemlocks, marked about seventy-five links from the south bank of the Gulf Hollow stream and about ten or eleven rods from a small bridge crossing the same, and runs thence as the needle pointed in 1879, north thirty-eight degrees, east nineteen chains and fifty links to a pile of stones about ten feet southerly from a birch tree marked "L. L.," thence north 25 degrees, west along the line of Lots Nos. 35 and 36 of Chamber's survey and the lands of Richard Kerr, thirty-nine chains to a pile of stones, about one chain from the east bank of the Roundout Creek and on the steep bank below the road leading from Hill's Mill to Watson Hollow, thence down along the said creek as it winds and turns about one chain from the bank of Roundout Creek about twenty-four chains to a pile of stones on the steep side hill, about fifty links from the south side of the Gulf Hollow road, near a yellow birch tree marked, and thence in a straight line to the place of beginning. Containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less.

All the above property leases and real estate will be sold in a single parcel.

Also all the personal property within the buildings situated upon the property of THE PEEKAMOSE FISHING CLUB, consisting of one (1) cooking stove, one (1) table, two (2) small sideboards, six (6) chairs, a book rack, kitchen utensils, china, glassware, knives, forks, one (1) dozen sheets and pillow cases, and other miscellaneous household articles, one (1) chest carpenter tools, two (2) sledge hammers, one (1) anvil, one (1) portable forge, two (2) steel crowbars, one (1) grindstone, one (1) crosscut saw.

WILLIAM H. RICKETTS, Receiver.
FRANKLIN BIEN, Attorney for Receiver, No. 317 Broadway, New York City.
mh15-2aw8wM&F

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, to all persons interested in the estate of CHARLES KRUSE, lately doing business as Kruse Manufacturing Company, send greeting: Whereas, you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a Special Term Part I. of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held in and for the County of New York, in the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the nineteenth day of April, 1897, at eleven o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of Peter Cook, as assignee of above-named Charles Kruse, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and why you should not then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court for the [Seal.] City and County of New York to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the said Supreme Court, this 24th day of February, 1897.

HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.
JOHN E. BRODSKY, Att'y for Assignee, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, N. Y. City.
m5-1aw6wF&ap16

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—FREDERICK J. SHALEK against GEORGE A. WEISS MALTING AND ELEVATOR COMPANY.—Summons.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.

Dated New York, March 8th, 1897.

HERBERT L. LUQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 261 Broadway, New York City.

To George A. Weiss Malting and Elevator Company, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 1st day of April, 1897, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York.

Dated New York, April 1st, 1897.

HERBERT L. LUQUES,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address and office, No. 261 Broadway, New York City.
After May 1st, 1897, 31 Nassau Street, New York.
ap2-1aw7wF

NOTICE.—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, HEREBY give notice of our intention to form a corporation, to be called the Indemnity Fire Insurance Company of New York, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000) and a surplus of one hundred thousand dollars, ($100,000) the principal office of which is to be located in the City of New York, for the purpose of making insurance on dwelling houses, stores, and all kinds of buildings and household furniture and other property against loss or damage by fire, lightning, wind storms or tornadoes, and upon vessels, boats, cargoes, goods, merchandise, freights, and other property against loss or damage by all or any of the risks of lake, river, canal, and inland navigation and transportation, and of effecting reinsurance of any risks taken by it, under and pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the State of New York, known as the Insurance Law, being Chapter 690 of the Laws of 1892, and the acts of the said Legislature amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto, and such other acts of the said Legislature as are applicable thereto.

Dated New York, March 29th, 1897.

Augustus N. Hand, William H. Thitchener, Albert S. Williams, Hugh T. Wreaks, Fred R. Röhl, John S. Fiske, Frank L. Ryan, Joseph F. Darling, Charles P. Blaney, Henry R. Steele, Herman F. Stone, Arthur Johns, Edw. Schmidt, Harry D. Kittinger.

TO THE CREDITORS OF HELEN A. HOFFMAN, deceased, late of the Town of Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.:

Notice is hereby given that I, Annie D. Hoffman, mother of the late Helen A. Hoffman, will apply to the Surrogate of Westchester County for letters of administration on the estate of the said deceased, pursuant to the provisions of Section 2,664 of the Code of Civil Procedure, at his office in White Plains, N. Y., on the 24th day of April, 1897, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day. All creditors of the said Helen A. Hoffman are hereby notified to present their claims to said Surrogate on or before the 24th day of April, 1897, at 10 A. M. This notice is given pursuant to an order of said Surrogate dated February 27th, 1897. In order that the bond of the administrator need not exceed double the amount of the claims of creditors against the estate.—Dated Mamaroneck, N. Y., March 1, 1897.

ANNIE D. HOFFMAN, Applicant.
mh9-2aw4wTu&F Mamaroneck, N. Y.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE ASSOCIATION, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the City of New York and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the 7th day of May, 1897, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day or as soon thereafter as counsel may be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the "National Steeplechase and Hunt Association." Dated New York, March 25th, 1897.

NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE ASSOCIATION,
By H. G. CRICKMORE, Secretary.
mh26-1aw6wF&my6

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF HON. ROGER A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM FOSTER, JR., to present the same, with the vouchers therefor duly verified, to the subscriber, who has been duly appointed assignee of William Foster, Jr., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of doing business at the office of Smith & Martin, 7 Nassau St., New York, on or before May 24, 1897.

PELL WILLIAM FOSTER,
mh19-1aw6wF Assignee.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.
MORTON J. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against JEANNE L. TAYLOR, defendant. Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a supplemental judgment or decree bearing date the 9th day of February, 1897, and filed and entered in the office of the Clerk of this court on the said 9th day of February, 1897, duly made and entered at the foot of the final judgment and decree herein, (bearing date on the 30th day of September, 1896,) and filed and entered in said Clerk's office on the said 30th day of September, 1896,) as amended nunc pro tunc (as of said 30th day of September, 1896,) by the decree and order of this court bearing date on the 28th day of December, 1896, (and filed and entered in the said Clerk's office on the 30th day of December, 1896,) the undersigned, the referee in and by said supplemental judgment and decree appointed, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Monday, the 5th day of April, 1897, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises in said final judgment and decree mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situated in the Fifteenth Ward of the City of New York, County and State of New York, described as follows: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of Washington Place, distant 25 feet 2 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Greene Street with the northerly side of Washington Place, running thence along the northerly side of Washington Place parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence northerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet, thence easterly parallel with Waverley Place 25 feet 2 inches, thence southerly parallel with Greene Street 100 feet to the point or place of beginning, being known on the map of the Commissioners of Taxes as Lot No. 563, being the same premises conveyed to said A. Fernando de Navarro by Ellen A. Dykers de Navarro and J. F. de Navarro, by deed dated the 20th day of April, 1886, and recorded in the Register's office of the City and County of New York the 24th day of December, 1888, in liber 2188 of Conveyances, page 244, the above property is contained in section 2, block 547 of the new land map of the City of New York.

And also the premises known as Nos. 623 and 625 West 181st Street, in the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land, together with the improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of 181st Street, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, when taken together are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on said northerly side of 181st Street, distant 25 feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Wadsworth Avenue with the said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with said Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet, thence easterly and parallel with said 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches, thence southerly and partly through the centre of a party wall and again parallel with Wadsworth Avenue 100 feet to said northerly line of 181st Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of 181st Street 39 feet 11½ inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated March 4th, 1897.

EDWARD JACOBS, Referee.
CHARLES STEWART DAVISON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 56 Wall Street, New York City.
mh5-2aw4wTu&Fri&ap5.

FORTY-NINTH STREET.—New York Supreme Court, City and County of New York.—JOHN W. HARPER and JOSEPH A. HARPER et al., plaintiffs, against ROBERT L. HARRISON et al., defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of October, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, on Thursday, April 22nd, 1897, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, viz.:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the buildings erected thereon, situated, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at a point in the southerly side of Forty-ninth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine (129) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly side of Forty-ninth Street with the easterly side of Madison Avenue; thence running southerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, and partly through the centre of a party wall built on the premises described and partly on the lot adjoining it on the west, one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets; thence easterly, along the said centre line parallel with Forty-ninth Street, twenty-one (21) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the southerly line of Forty-ninth Street,

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Piney Ridge—8:15.
AMERICAN—The New Dominion—8:15.
BIJOU—Courted Into Court—8:15.
BROADWAY—L'Arlesienne—8:30.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—2:15.
CASINO—Lost, Strayed or Stolen—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15. 3:00 P. M.—Stoddard Lecture.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:15.
GARDEN—Camille—8:00.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Mme. Sans Gene—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Wrong Mr. Wright—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
HOYT'S—My Friend from India—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Gambols—8:15.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Burlesque—Gayest Manhattan—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Mayflower—8:20.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Circus—2:00 and 8:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Siegfried—8:00.
OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL—In Great New York—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALDORF—Monologues—8:00.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 11.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train, where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

AN ANALOGY.

Suppose that a Board of Trustees managing the business of a number of corporations, or a Board of Directors of one large corporation controlling the business of a number of establishments, gives an order that certain shops shall be closed or that sales shall not be made to certain concerns which do not comply with the conditions laid down by the trust or the corporation, the purpose being to keep up prices and maintain profits! It would get itself denounced for throttling competition and restraining trade, and would be called a grinding monopoly.

Suppose a Board of Walking Delegates directing the interests of a number of labor unions in the same trade, or in different trades, orders work to be stopped upon certain buildings or in certain factories, the purpose being to keep up wages or to enforce certain regulations in the interest of workmen! Are not the motive, the purpose, and the effect much the same?

But when the Board of Walking Delegates stops work without the excuse of keeping up wages or enforcing regulations in the interest of labor, but as an arbitrary exercise of power, sacrificing the interests of both labor and capital and putting employers to loss and inconvenience which they cannot avoid, merely to force an adjustment among the unions or in the ranks of labor iself, it does what no Board of Trustees or Directors would ever dare attempt or be allowed to carry out.

WHAT WILL BECOME OF IT?

What does Mr. DINGLEY think that the Senate will do with his bill?

That is a question to which it would be very interesting to have a frank and complete reply. Such a reply might solve what is now a great puzzle. Why the Dingley bill has been made what it is? That it should be a decently consistent and effective bill, considering the way in which it has been made, was, of course, impossible. It is the work of the Committee of Ways and Means. The House has had nothing to do with it. It was before the House even in form only a fortnight. During that time there was no discussion worth speaking of. No amendments were possible except those offered by the committee, and these did not at all affect the general scope of the bill. And the House evidently did not care to have much to do with the bill. It was very hard to get a quorum. Even in the few hours of "show debate" when the general policy of the bill was up for attack and defense, neither side treated the matter seriously. There was much more shallow partisan nagging than anything else. The opponents and friends of the bill alike felt that there was no use in wasting time and strength on it. It would go through anyway. Whatever was to be done must be done in the Senate.

This, we say, raises the question: If the Senate was to shape the bill, why was one sent to it that was in so many respects bad, absurd, unpopular? The discussion in the press, though it has necessarily been brief and inadequate, has already shown that the bill will not raise revenue, that it will confuse and demoralize many important lines of business, that it will raise bitter sectional feeling, and that it threatens seriously to split the Republican Party and throw the country again into the chaos of a Presidential canvass on the currency question, with one party as extreme and dangerous as last year and the opposition far less united and cordial. It was conceded by everybody that revenue was needed. It was the part of common sense to get it with the least disturbance to business. The Dingley bill promises no adequate revenue and the greatest disturbance. Why? We confess we can see no reason, except that legislation for special interests necessarily tends to become more and more extreme.

We wish that we could believe that on the basis of the House bill the Senate would work out a decently moderate measure. It is not impossible, but it is highly improbable. For who, in the Senate, will work for such a measure? Who, indeed, will even know how to frame one? We have in the Senate a Republican minority as obstinate in hugging the protectionist idea as Mr. DINGLEY himself, with not more than two or three Senators intelligent enough to vary from it. We have a Democratic minority wedded to the notions of last year's disastrous campaign. We have a few Democratic Senators of sound views and ability, without authority or influence with either of these two minorities. And we have most of the same little group of unscrupulous men that engineered the worst features of the tariff of 1894—neither Democrats nor Republicans in principle—the "members from Havemeyer."

In any case, we have a long period of delay, uncertainty, and confusion before us, which will inevitably be annoying and distressing and may be costly. We must face it as best we can. It is a part of our political education, which will last until we have learned to legislate, not for private interests, but for the general good.

THE REMAINS OF THE TREATY.

What there is left of the arbitration treaty will probably come to a vote in the Senate within a few days. It is not surprising that some of the friends of arbitration should think that when so little is left it is not worth accepting. With that feeling every honest man can have sympathy, but the policy is a bad one. We should do better, very much better, to take even the miserable remnant of the treaty than to reject it.

The treaty has been cut down to its present meagre proportions by a series of amendments, of which that of Senator HOAR is the most sweeping. So far as it excludes "any difference which in the judgment of either power materially affects its honor or its domestic or foreign policy," "except by special agreement," it is but an echo of Lord SALISBURY'S proposition early in the negotiation. Had a horrid "mugwump" done this Mr. HOAR would have heaped ridicule on him as an "Anglomaniac." But the change proposed, while embarrassing, is not essential, and we shall not call Mr. HOAR any bad names for suggesting it. The second proposition, excluding "any question as to the continuance in force of any treaty which has previously been made," relates to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. That is an important, but not a burning, question; it ought to be included, but if it is not, we are not likely to go to war about it. The third proposition is to give the Senate power to act on each specific case. This is foolish, but, as we have several times shown, the Senate will hardly abuse this power in the conditions that must attend each decision as it arises.

Senator FORAKER'S amendments are more vicious. They require a separate tribunal for each case. This multiplies difficulties and destroys one great advantage offered by the treaty, the establishment of organized machinery for arbitration continuously in existence and ready for use. Its object, together with the requirement that all American arbitrators must be approved by the Senate, is simply to give greater power to that body. It is a petty scheme, and though Mr. FORAKER is doubtless proud of it, the Senate should be ashamed of it.

Of course it is impossible to say whether Great Britain will accept the treaty as amended, if ratified by the Senate. The chances are, however, that this would be done, since, though the treaty is less efficient and comprehensive than when it was signed, it is, on the whole, much nearer to what Lord SALISBURY wanted. That acute statesman's real object was to bind his Government as little as possible while gratifying what seemed the desire of the United States. If the Senate says it will be satisfied with much less than the Executive was first instructed to secure, and much less than was with great difficulty secured, Lord SALISBURY will probably be quite willing to accept what the Senate has agreed on.

If England adopts the treaty as changed, we shall still have made a definite step toward the prevention of "wars and rumors of wars," which is in itself valuable. What President CLEVELAND so wisely and tersely said of the original treaty will not be completely true, but it will be measurably so. The treaty will "make war between the parties to it a remote possibility" and tend to "preclude those fears and rumors of war which of themselves so often assume the proportions of a national disaster."

CLUBS AND COUNTRYMEN.

The obstinacy of Senator RAINES'S fixed idea seems very remarkable. His vindictiveness against clubs appears, to people who know anything about clubs, as so gratuitous that he must have something of the spirit of a crusader. Republicans of such unquestioned "straightness" as that of LAUTERBACH and GRUBER tell him that he is ruining the party in New York and Brooklyn, and in consequence that he is endangering the State. He makes answer that he does not believe that the city Republicans can be driven away by a little thing like that. To him it is of no consequence that the opening of clubs to inquisitorial visitation and the putting them on the same footing with saloons would greatly impair the comfort of those who belong to them.

In the last analysis Senator RAINES does not see the necessity of clubs. It is scarcely to be expected that he should, because the club is a result of urban life. It is primarily a device for bringing together men of congenial tastes who would not otherwise meet as often as they would like to do. In New York it answers a real social need. In Canandaigua it would be wasteful and ridiculous excess. When Senator RAINES is at home he has no difficulty in seeing all the people that he cares to see. Conversely, the other Canandaiguans have no trouble in meeting him as often as they care to meet him, if not oftener. So long as the Post Office or the store or the office or whatever other place may be the scene of the Senator's symposia is not molested, his withers would be unwrung by the closing of every club in the State. That is also evidently the temper of a number of his rural colleagues. They have been "figuring," and they have figured that the taxes on clubs would amount to about two millions and a half, of which a third would go to the State Treasury. They also gleefully figure that virtually all the clubs in the State are in New York, Kings, and Erie, and that a tax on clubs would mulct these communities and correspondingly relieve the rest of the State. When this demonstration has once been made, the taxation of clubs appeals to the Raines perception as a desirable thing in itself. There is no longer any real desire to distinguish between genuine and "fake" clubs, and suggestions to show that such a discrimination is perfectly practicable excite no interest among the rural legislators.

This is one of many instances of meddlesomeness on the part of "the interior," as represented in the Legislature, which tend to convert the demand for the consolidation of Greater New York into a single municipality into something much more serious. It is fast becoming a demand for the establishment of a separate Commonwealth, founded upon the "solidarity" of its inhabitants, their community of interests, habits, and tastes, and their dissimilarity in all these from the communities with which they are now unequally yoked together. These communities have for the present the political control of the cities, and they are making unscrupulous use of it. The prospect that in a few years the political control will be transferred to the cities by the more rapid growth of their population mitigates the desire for separation. But the jamming through of a charter without any regard to the wishes of those who are to be most affected by its working and the insistence of Raines and his coadjutors upon forcing the habits of rural communities upon urban communities have produced an impatience of which the demand for complete political separation and the formation of a new State is a natural expression.

MUDDLED IDEAS ON TAXATION.

The bill providing for a graduated inheritance tax has passed the Assembly by a unanimous vote, apparently because it is estimated that it will bring about $5,000,000 additional revenue into the State Treasury by appropriating the property of men who are dead and cannot protest. Really it is property to which living persons became entitled and which has been accumulated in order that they may have it, but as the toll is taken before it passes into their possession it seems to the legislator like taxing the dead.

We do not undertake to say that it may not be good policy to levy tribute upon estates as they pass into the hands of heirs and to make it heavier in proportion as the accumulation has been larger until 15 per cent. of estates amounting to $3,000,000 and upward is taken by the State, but we wish to point out the delusive character of the principal argument used in support of this bill in the Assembly. Assemblyman DUDLEY made the rather wild estimate that the "total value of real and personal property in this State is $12,000,000,000, of which less than $4,000,000,000 is real and over $8,000,000,000 personal property," and declared that the former bears "nine-tenths of the entire tax burden upon property in the State" and the latter one-tenth. This he characterized as "the monstrous injustice and unfair discrimination which prevails under our law." The main argument, then, in support of a heavy and progressive tax upon inheritances is that while the estates are being accumulated the capital and personal property involved in the process escape taxation, and it is only when the accumulator dies that the State can seize upon its proper share.

Does it never occur to legislators of the Dudley calibre that all taxes are paid out of personal property acquired through the use and occupation of real estate, and that assessment only serves as a means of measuring the amount to be contributed? Real estate does not pay taxes, men pay them; and they do not pay them with real estate, but with personal property—out of their earnings from the use of capital in one form or another upon real estate. It is this occupation and use that determines the value of real estate. Now, the real question is how we can get the fairest measure of taxation, by assessing it upon real estate or trying to assess it upon all forms of property?

There is no doubt about this in the minds of people who have mastered the principles of taxation and their economic working. If it is true that the value of real estate in this State is $4,000,000,000 and that of personal property $8,000,000,000, the taxes are paid by the $12,000,000,000 of property, though a third of it is made the basis of assessment and computation, and the "monstrous injustice and unfair discrimination," so far as it exists, comes from the unequal and unsuccessful attempt to base assessment upon personal property at all. Who pay the taxes levied upon real estate if not the possessors of personal property? Directly and indirectly, they pay substantially in proportion to their wealth; and out of those accumulating estates which are laid under contribution at death a due proportion of the real estate taxes has been paid during all the process of accumulation, leaving the value of the real estate unimpaired by payments from itself.

But the effort to get intelligent views of taxation into the head of the average legislator is hopeless. We may well be content with the corporation tax, the liquor tax, the inheritance tax, and other irregular forms of tribute, if only the State will get all its revenue from them and allow the city the option of raising all its taxes from real estate. A complete exemption of personal property from assessment would be in the interest of justice and equity as well as an economic advantage.

A TYPICAL CASE.

Mr. HOPKINS of the Ways and Means Committee, during the debate in the Committee of the Whole on Tuesday, inadvertently exposed the plan on which the Dingley bill was made up. West Virginia and Maryland especially, he said, had protested against the present duty of 40 cents a ton on bituminous coal, and had asked for an increase. We have no doubt that Senator STEPHEN B. ELKINS and Mr. HENRY G. DAVIS, with possibly a little help from Senator A. P. GORMAN, could demonstrate the accuracy of Mr. HOPKINS'S recollections about the pressure for protection for the coal interests of West Virginia and Maryland.

The coal from their mines competes successfully with the coal of all the world in the open market of the West India coaling stations. But they ask that Nova Scotia coal shall be shut out of New England, in order that they may compel the Boston purchasers of their product to pay them a higher price.

We warned the tariff makers some days ago that if they increased the duty on coal to 75 cents a ton at the behest of Mr. ELKINS and his friends, Canada would almost certainly retaliate by increasing her duty on bituminous coal and by putting a duty on anthracite as well. This action would threaten our export coal trade to Canada, amounting to $10,000,000. Mr. LENTZ of Ohio has presented in the House the protests of the coal miners of his State against the Dingley rate. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, he said, exported to Canada five times as much coal as was imported on both the Atlantic and the Pacific seaboards. Their market would be destroyed if Canada were provoked to retaliation.

The only satisfaction he got was the explanation that West Virginia and Maryland had asked for a higher duty. Neither of these States can send coal to Canada. They can send it to New England, even in competition with the Nova Scotia mines. But in order that they may be enabled to squeeze the New England consumer they asked for a rate of duty that threatens the entire export trade of the four great States. And the committee cheerfully complied with their wishes.

It is a typical case. The interests that were fortunate enough to get the ear of the Ways and Means Committee have a very great advantage over those that placed their reliance on amendment and argument in the House. This is a tariff of favors.

If any one desires to observe how local home rule is ignored and to what extent the Legislature of the State undertakes to run the affairs of cities, let him notice for a single day the character of the bills introduced or advanced in the various stages of enactment at Albany. Take, for instance, the dispatches in yesterday's TIMES. They show that of the bills passed in the Senate the day before there was one for widening a street in this city, one for the improvement and completion of Riverside Park, one fixing the salaries of court attendants in this city, one limiting the height of fire-proof dwellings in this city, one for improving a part of Crotona Park, and one authorizing Brooklyn to erect school buildings. Half of the business of the day related to affairs of these two cities which should be wholly in their own control. It was the same in the Assembly, where such matters as constructing a bridge over the Park Avenue railroad cut and paving a certain section of the same depression from which the railroad tracks have been removed were subjects of attention from representatives of Schoharie and Cattaraugus. Of more than 3,000 bills that have been introduced at this session, far more than half deal with purely local matters with which State authority should have nothing to do, and hundreds of them tinker with administrative affairs in cities about which a majority of the legislators know nothing.

Anti-cartoon is a misnomer for the Ellsworth bill, which says nothing about cartoons, but prohibits the publication of the portrait of any person not a fugitive from justice without his written consent. While the avowed purpose of this bill—the protection of privacy—is a legitimate one, it really aims at much more than that, and its constitutionality is very questionable. "No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge liberty of speech or of the press," says the Constitution. The portrayal of the lineaments of a person who is a legitimate subject of public interest may be as much within the liberty of the press as a description of his appearance, and the right to privacy of a person who is not a legitimate subject of public interest may be invaded as effectually by description as by pictorial representation. This bill is ill adapted to its avowed purpose.

It is to be hoped that Col. FRED GRANT will find the place of Assistant Secretary of War, which the President has offered to him, "equally as good" as the Commissionership of Police. This latter place cannot have been a bed of roses for Col. GRANT, since his sense of duty constrained him to join with Commissioner PARKER in producing a dead-lock in all police business. Moreover, his military training would tend to make him more useful in the War Department than in the commission. But the main consideration here in New York is the relief of the strained situation at Headquarters. The President has done his part toward relieving it, though doubtless without any intention of doing so. Now, if the Governor can see his way to doing as much by concurring in the Mayor's removal of Commissioner PARKER, the efficiency of the police force will be strongly promoted.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Claims amounting to $93,138 have been filed by the crew of the ship T. F. Oakes. The amount is so newhat impressive, but the owners are doubtless worrying much less about these demands than about the big bill for towing their vessel into port, which was another result of Capt. REED'S economy. The latter charge they will certainly have to pay; the former, almost as certainly, they will escape. This difference is not because the one demand is any better founded than the other; it rests wholly on the fact that while our shipping laws are stringent and practical in all that relates to the property rights of owners, they are quite unworkable when invoked for the redress of sailors' wrongs. This has been demonstrated on innumerable occasions, the last notable instance being that of the Willie Rosenfeld, whose men, as will be remembered, were shamefully abused by their officers, and excited a lot of ineffectual pity by telling the story of their sufferings. They excited nothing else, for the proceedings against the brutal Captain and his mates came to nothing, and the sailors were punished for complaining by long imprisonment in the House of Detention. If the present steps result in anything more than a repetition of that cruel farce, people most familiar with such cases will be vastly surprised.

—Why is it that, since days before even tradition begins, the annual inundation by the Nile of the territory along its banks has been regarded as a national blessing, while similar rises of the Mississippi every year inflict almost incalculable damage to a country whose residents regard the ancient Egyptians, and the modern ones, too, for that matter, as little better than barbarians? The only possible answer is that in the one case intelligent advantage has been and is taken of nature's irresistible workings, while in the other an attempt whose hopelessness was demonstrated long ago is made to interfere with them. The conditions of life and agriculture along the two rivers are by no means so dissimilar as to warrant the adoption of exactly contrary methods. The waters of the Mississippi bring down in solution every Spring an amount of potential wealth almost beyond human powers of estimation, and, instead of accepting the gift, we do our utmost to bury it all under the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. We have millions to spend for levees that stand only when they are not needed, and more millions with which to buy artificial fertilizers for exhausted acres, but seem to lack the adaptability to circumstances that enables naked fellaheen to exult over a phenomenon for which learned and scientific Occidentals feel horror and fear.

—Were it not that Maine, geologically speaking, is a land of slate and granite, rocks in which true caves of any considerable extent are almost unknown, and as nearly impossible, fuller credence would be given to a remarkable tale that comes from Lake Allegash, a lonely body of water just north of the big hills separating the headwaters of the River St. John from those of the Kennebec and Penobscot. A party of Aroostook County men are just back from a trip to the lake, made for the purpose of exploring a cavern whose entrance was discovered a year ago by a lumberman, and they claim that it rivals in beauty and perhaps in size the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. They entered by a narrow and steeply descending passage. This, they say, soon broadens into a lofty vaulted chamber, from which corridors penetrate the base of the mountain in many directions. One of these the explorers followed for 150 feet, when their way was barred by a twenty-foot drop in the floor. Descending this by means of ropes, they found themselves in another huge chamber, swarming with bats of enormous size. From this place, too, there were many passages, one of which was followed for 100 feet without reaching its end. At various points in the cave evidences of occupation by Indians or an older race were found in the shape of rotting logs bearing the marks of rude axes. The air in the cavern was everywhere fresh and pure, indicating that it must have more than one entrance. No water was discovered, nor is mention made of any signs of aqueous action, or of the nature of the rocks traversed. A more thorough exploration will be made this Summer, and it is to be hoped that somebody with a little geological knowledge will take part in it. Lake Allegash is eighty miles from Patten, a station on the Bangor and Aroostook Railway, but it can be reached without difficulty by following the logging roads.

PERSONAL.

—Alderman GALLAGHER of Chicago, we imagine, was born in Utopia. His name, to be sure, is rather against this theory, but strongly in its favor is the fact that he has drawn up, introduced, and hopes to pass and enforce a city ordinance under which the Chicago street car companies will have to "abide by and fulfill their duties as carriers, and, as it is provided in their franchises, operate at all times a sufficient number of cars on such schedule time as will reasonably and properly accommodate the necessities of the public." In his so-called necessities of the public Alderman GALLAGHER actually includes such wild absurdities as a seat for every passenger, the investigation of every complaint, and the immediate redress of every just grievance which such investigation may disclose. He proposes that this beautiful dream shall be made a reality by a special Aldermanic Committee on Street Cars, endowed with power and a secretary. The originator of this scheme is apparently not the only Utopian in the board, for the impression is that the ordinance will pass and Mayor SWIFT says he will approve it. Possibly some light is cast on the plan by a remark which another Alderman, McCARTHY by name, made when it was explained to him. "It's a good thing," said he. "I'd like to be that secretary!" According to rumor, "good thing" is a phrase which in Chicago has an esoteric meaning.

—"Curfew Must Not Ring To-night" is a poem less aged than the large amount of somewhat dubious fame which it possesses would seem to indicate. Its author, Mrs. ROSE HARTWICK THORPE, besides the immortality which these verses gave her, still exists in the commoner way of humanity, and in her home at Pacific Beach, San Diego County, Cal., often tells the story of how the lines beloved of elocutionists came to be published. Mrs. THORPE began to lisp in numbers and Michigan, where her parents, and incidentally she, lived in Litchfield and afterwards in Pent Water. It was in the early sixties, and while still a schoolgirl, but already an inveterate versifier, that she read in Peterson's Magazine the description of an incident much like the one now so desperately familiar to everybody. A few hours later the poem had been written. The girl showed it to her mother, expecting to be reprimanded, as usual, for wasting time that should have been devoted to lessons, but the vigorous lines woke a sympathetic vibration in the maternal mind, and thereafter her inclination to write was encouraged, not repressed, as before. She had not then thought of publishing any of her numerous effusions, and the poem was put away with its many predecessors. Some months afterward, Miss THORPE sent another poem to The Detroit Advertiser. It was accepted, and the editor wrote a letter offering to send her his paper if she would contribute to it one short poem a month. The proposition was gladly welcomed, for newspapers were scarce in the little village. The verses were sent regularly for some time, but finally an illness interfered with inspiration, and the curfew verses were sent as the best of her earlier productions. It was accompanied by an apology for its length and a request for committal to the waste basket if unavailable. The verses were not thrown away, but instantly published, and they were not long in making their way to the columns of every paper in America. They gave their author a name, but no money, except indirectly, as making a ready market for later efforts. Of these only "Remember the Alamo" is really well known.

A NEW OPERA SUNG.

Scharwenka's "Mataswintha" at the Metropolitan.

The first appearance in the dramatic field of a composer already so well known in the domain of instrumental music, particularly in chamber and piano-forte music, as Xaver Scharwenka would be an interesting event if the opera had been imported in the regular way. It becomes more interesting now that the composer is a resident of New York and that his opera has been produced under his personal direction, having been given only once in Europe, at Weimar, last year. The Metropolitan was rather more than fairly filled last night by an audience very willing to be pleased. The applause began with the ending of the overture, which is already known as an effective concert piece, and reached its climax at the close of the second act, the finale of which is the most ambitious and perhaps the most successful number of the new work. The composer, the prima donna, and the personator of the tenor were repeatedly called before the curtain, and there was quite a bombardment of "floral tributes."

The story of "Mataswintha" is an excellent one for operatic purposes. It is not confused in its details, and its emotional schedule is straightforward, simple, and elementary. It is a pity that all the composers who think they are followers of Wagner, when they are merely imitators of his manner, do not grasp the real significance of his theory about the employment of the myth as the subject for the drama in music. He held that the plastic simplicity and unity of mythical stories permitted the composer to concentrate his musical expression upon a few fundamental emotions. It does not require a keen observer to perceive that the essential part of this theory, an irreproachable theory, is not the myth, but the fundamental emotions. Given a story in which the action is chiefly psychological, as in "Tristan und Isolde," and you have a series of mood-pictures, which are fully within the scope of musical illustration. "Mataswintha" is built on such lines, and hence the story is well suited to operatic treatment.

Witichis, recently elected King of the Goths, has secretly married Rauthgundis, a mountain maid. The news comes that the people of Ravenna refuse to acknowledge Witichis as King, but acclaim as their sovereign Mataswintha, grandchild of Theodoric. Hence the nation for the sake of peace demands the marriage of Witichis and Mataswintha. Witichis is bound by an oath to sacrifice all to his country, and he leaves his young wife to obey the call of duty. Mataswintha has already seen and loves Witichis and accepts him with joy; but, after the wedding ceremony he informs her that he has married her only for his country's sake, and that he will be hers only in name. Mataswintha sends him from her, and then betrays him to the enemy, for, of course, there is a convenient war. Witichis, wounded fatally, dies in the arms of his beloved Rauthgunis, and Mataswintha, in despair, throws herself into the flames of a burning building, which she has set on fire.

This story is told in a well-made libretto, written by Ernst Koppel of Berlin, and is based on an episode in Felix Dahn's novel, "The Battle for Rome." The text is occasionally puerile, but in general it is equal to that of most recent operas, which is saying a good deal. The composer is intensely modern in his musical methods. He uses none of the set forms of the old Italian opera writers, but employs the modern declamatory arioso for his monologues and duets, discarding recitative altogether. There is not a single bar of recitative, pure and simple, in the whole work. Scharwenka also writes large scenes in musical dialogue, and introduces massive ensembles where possible. He shows good judgment in the distribution of his musical effects between the voices and the orchestra. He deserves praise for recognizing at all times the paramount importance of the voices, and never smothering them with orchestral noise. He employs the Wagnerian leading motive with moderation and with considerable skill. He has not used it anywhere more effectively than when he introduces the motive of Witichis's love for Rauthgundis in the hero's duet with Mataswintha. The melodic measures in the work are circumscribed by the composer's insatiable hunger for changeful harmony. No composer of our period, except Charbrier, has made such a parade of key-complexity. The score of "Mataswintha" is an enharmonic study. Such a harmonic scheme is, of course, not unsuited to the depiction of struggling passions; but one longs in vain for points of repose. There are no places in "Mataswintha" where the imagination may pause in the contemplation of pure, sculpturesque beauty, as in the love song of Siegmund or the duet in "Tristan und Isolde."

Hence the essentially lyric element is deficient in this score. It is all musical bustle, hurry, push, aggression. It lacks contrast; it lacks broad, elementary tints. The bridal song in the third act, the love duet in the first act, and the ensemble at the close of the second are the most symmetrical and tangible things in the whole opera. The ensemble is a broad and inspiriting piece of writing, worthy of a place beside the best work of its kind done in recent years. But much of the most ambitious writing of the composer is elusive and unconvincing, and it must be frankly admitted that there are long periods of wearisome aridity in "Mataswintha." The technics of his art Mr. Scharwenka knows thoroughly, and he handles the orchestra with a firm hand. But, if the truth must be told—and this is the place for it—"Mataswintha" is not an inspiration. There is no echo in it of an overflowing imagination. It is admirably made, and it commands respect. But it does not melt or thrill, and one goes away from the opera house with only the conviction that he has heard the result of earnest effort on the part of an aspiring composer.

The most striking fact about the performance was that, owing to the illness of Herr Kraus, who had been cast for the part of Witichis, the part was given at the last moment to Herr Stehmann, who had not only not known a note of it two days before the performance, but who is not a tenor. The transposition required by this fact, however, was not so great as would be the case with most tenor parts. Every allowance, of course, is due to a singer who undertakes not only to present but to create a part on a notice so embarrassingly short. But, in fact, upon this score there was no allowance to be made.

To all appearance the singer was perfectly familiar with the part, and he sang the music without the slightest evidence of embarrassment or any other emotion. His torpor was especially marked by contrast with the fervor of Mme. von Januschotsky. Her Mataswintha was from first to last characterized by musical and dramatic earnestness. It never lacked life and movement, and at the climacteric points of the drama, especially in the rejection of her political suitor, rose to the requirements of the situation.

The quality of Miss Elbenschuetz's voice was exhibited to advantage in her two scenes with her lover. Herr Fischer was in good voice, and of course was entirely adequate and satisfactory. The orchestra rendered the difficult and complicated score very nearly to perfection, showing the results of repeated and careful rehearsal, and the composer conducted with authority.

King Witichis.....Gerhard Stehmann
Rauthgundis, his wife.....Rixa Elbenschuetz
Mataswintha.....Georgine Von Januschofsky
Aspa, her confidant.....Marie Mattfeld
Totila, the King's comrade in arms..Fritz Ernst
Grippa, Count of Ravenna.....Emil Fischer
Arahad, a young Gothic aristocrat.....
Wilhelm Mertens

ACADEMY'S SPRING EXHIBITION

On Monday morning next the seventy-second annual Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will open to the public in the old Academy Building. The annual reception will be held in the galleries this evening, and to-morrow will be Private View and Buyers' Day. The artists and critics were admitted yesterday afternoon, and the Committee of Selection announced the prizes awarded as follows:

The Clarke prize, for the best figure composition was voted to Robert Reid's large decorative panel, "Moonrise," in the West Gallery, and the Dodge prize for the best picture painted by a woman to Miss M. L. Macomber's "St. Catherine," which hangs next to Mr. Reid's picture. The three Hallgarten prizes of $300, $200, and $100, were voted respectively to W. A. Reaser's figure picture, "Mother and Daughter," in the North Gallery; to Leo Moeller's single figure canvas, "Patriot at Valley Forge," also in the North Gallery, and to Charles E. Proctor's figure painting, "Grandpa," in the corridor. For the first time since the institution of these prizes no landscape was adjudged an award.

There are 405 canvases hung in the exhibition and only two pieces of statuary are shown—a bust of Daniel Huntington by J. Scott Hartley, and a bust of a child, by Edith W. Burroughs, both shown in the South Gallery.

The display, as a whole, while it contains no really great or startling pictures, has a good average of merit and contains more serious and important work than usual. There is a noticeable falling off in the number of portraits usually shown, and there are not so many marines as are generally seen at the Spring Academy. Figure works are on the other hand more numerous than usual—an encouraging feature, and some of these figure works are strong and good examples.

Louis Moeller's "Signing the Will," Henry Mosler's large genre, "Invoking God's Blessing"; E. C. Tarbell's portrait group, "Josephine and Her Mother"; E. I. Couse's "Indian Medicine Man," William M. Chase's Spanish Dancer," William H. Lippincott's "Pleasant Reflections," Harry Roseland's "Parish Gossip," F. S. Church's "Chafing Dish," J. G. Brown's "Deciding the Question," F. A. Bridgman's "Cleopatra at Philae," F. W. Freer's "Consolation," and E. L. Henry's "News of the Nomination" are all figure compositions worthy of notice and favorable criticism, while Mr. Chase's "Spanish Dancer" and Mr. Freer's portrait group, "Consolation" are particularly to be commended.

The best of the portraits shown are Miss Lydia Redmond's, of Miss Maud Adams; Cecilia Beaux's, of Mrs. W. E. Curtis; "Will" H. Louis, of "A Débutante"; S. J. Guy's, of J. C. Nicoll; Ethel B. Brown's, of Miss E. I. Brown; Lydia Emmet's, of "A Boy"; Carroll Beckith's, of Henry Parish; Harry W. Watrous's of Miss Olive Green; Letitia B. Hart's, of Mrs. James B. Hart, and William H. Hyde's, of David Barrows.

Of the landscapes in the display R. Swain Gifford's large "September in New England," with its superb distance, sweep of air, harmonious color, and outdoor feeling; Thomas Moran's "View Near Montauk," also with splendid distance, rich color, and deep and true sentiment, and characteristic and superior examples by C. Harry Eaton, Leonard Ochtman, Bolton Jones, R. M. Shurtleff, A. T. Van Laer, Robert C. Minor, C. Warren Eaton, Charles H. Miller, Bruce Crane, George H. Smillie, J. Appleton Brom, W. L. Palmer, Arthur Parton, W. L. Picknell, Gustave Wiegand, R. W. Van Boskirck, and Edward Gay furnish abundant interest to the student and lover of landscape painting.

Of the few marines shown the best are by Howard R. Butler, F. K. M. Rehn, J. G. Tyler, J. C. Nicoll, Charles H. Woodbury, F. G. Green, and E. M. Bicknell.

A more detailed notice and closer review of the exhibition will appear in the Saturday Supplement Review of Books and Art.

LONG AGO.

Nelly Hart Woodworth in The Boston Journa.

There's a fair, enchanted valley that my
homesick fancy fills,
I can see each waving grass blade growing
there between the hills,
Hear the stream go chaffing, fretting
through the rapids of the glen,
While the mountain brook laughs loudly,
flinging echoes back again.
'Tis a song, that gathering sweetness,
through the vistas of the years,
Still repeats its far-off cadence in my ever
listening ears.
I can see the foam bells floating on the current of the stream,
And the cares of life grow dimmer than the
shadow of a dream.
See the river pale in silver, redden in reflected glow
From the skies that bend above it as I saw
them long ago.

Does the weight of years oppress me?—I
can throw the burden by
When again I watch the color slowly fading from that sky;
Let me lie there, tired and dusty, tell my
story of defeat
Unto you, O listening river, as you murmur
at my feet.
Rest my heart upon thy promise, let me lie
and idly dream
When the willows are reflected on the borders of the stream,
Answer with thy soothing shadows, comfort with thy liquid chimes,
In assurance Heaven's successes are earth's
failures oftentimes,
Whisper unto me, oh, mountains, aureoled
with the golden glow,
In the land all dream-enchanted, valley of
the long ago!

I am weary with mistaking piercing thorns
for priceless flowers,
Weary, worn, one moment grant me vision
of the Salem towers.
Let the splendor pierce the goldlight of the
dreamy river's flow
Till I see a boat that crossing anchored
safely long ago.
With that vision clear before me, what shall
matter storm or tide,
Since I know that in that country every
heart is satisfied?
I have tried to learn my lesson in the good
that I might do,
And my doubts have faded, melted in the
warmth of effort true.
'Tis the deathless, changeless lesson that
wherever I may be,
With the spirit of the Father, there is blessedness for me.
Answer, O my listening river, bend, oh,
evening skies, above,
Speak the faith that rests undoubting
cradled on the Unseen Love.
Swing, O years, your perfumed censer o'er
the river's dreamy flow,
'Till my senses taste the sweetness of the
raptured long ago!

NEWS FROM THE OLD WORLD

M. Hanotaux, France's Minister of Foreign Affairs, Elected to the Academy.

HARD STRUGGLE OVER HIS NAME

The Opposition Led by the Sympathizers with Greece, and Four Ballots Necessary—The Count de Mun Also Elected.

PARIS, April 1.—M. Hanotaux, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Comte de Mun, the well-known Clerical Deputy, have been elected members of the French Academy, in succession to the late M. Challemel Lacour, President of the Senate, and the late M. Jules Simon, the distinguished statesman.

M. Hanotaux did not secure his election until the fourth ballot, when the voting was 18 for to 3 against his name. The conflict was a serious one, political passion having invaded the field. All the Grecophiles, led ardently by M. Henri Houssaye, joined forces against him.

Mme. Edmond Adam sent the Academicians an extremely violent pamphlet, which cost M. Hanotaux the vote of one of his new colleagues, an ex-Premier.

Albert Auguste Gabriel Hanotaux is qualified for admission to the Academy chiefly by his historical works, of which he has written several of importance.

His researches have covered grounds both ancient and modern; he has published historical studies upon the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries in France, studies upon Thèbes d'Egypte, Ninive, Babylone, Troie, Carthage, Pompeii, Herculaneum, and besides a monograph upon the historian, Henri Martin.

Hanotaux was born at Beaurevoir, Nov. 19, 1853, studied law, and at the same time attended the Ecole des Chartes. He was appointed to the Record Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1879. From this beginning he has risen rapidly to his present standing in the Government of France.

COMPOSER BRAHMS VERY ILL.

But Slight Hopes Entertained of His Ultimate Recovery.

VIENNA, April 1.—Johannes Brahms, the famous musical composer, who has been seriously ill for some time, is now in an extremely critical condition.

Only slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S BIRTHDAY.

Emperor William Congratulates Him on His Anniversary.

BERLIN, April 1.—The Emperor to-day telegraphed his cordial congratulations to Prince Bismarck upon the occasion of his birthday.

The ex-Chancellor was born April 1, 1815.

THE PHILIPPINE REBELLION.

Malabong Set on Fire by the Spanish Bombardment.

MADRID, April 1.—An official dispatch from Manila announces that the Spanish troops have attacked Bundocan, with slight losses. The insurgents lost 149 men killed.

A Spanish squadron has bombarded Malabong, setting fire to the town. Many insurgents were killed.

THE DEATH OF LORD PLUNKET.

The Protestant Archbishop of Dublin Passes Away.

DUBLIN, April 1.—The Most Rev. William Conyngham Plunket, (Lord Plunket,) Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

Lord Plunket, eldest son of the third Lord Plunket, and Charlotte, daughter of the late the Right Hon. Charles Kendal Bushe, was born in 1828, and succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1871. In 1857 he was appointed Chaplain to his uncle, the late Bishop of Tuam, retaining this position until 1864, when he was made Treasurer of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He subsequently became Precentor, and was created Bishop of Meath in 1876. On the resignation of Archbishop Trench, eight years later, Lord Plunket was elected Archbishop of Dublin, and a member of the Senate of the Royal University of Ireland.

Ramsay's Sentence Reduced.

LIMA, Peru, April 1.—The Superior Court of Appeal sat in secret session to-day from 1:30 P. M. until 4 P. M., with reference to the case of Ramsay, the American sailor who was arrested at Callao in the early part of the year on a charge of disorderly conduct and sentenced to a year's imprisonment without the formality of a trial. The court has altered the sentence to imprisonment for four months from the 12th day of January last.

Turkish Government Decree.

The following notice was sent out yesterday from the office of the imperial Turkish Consulate in this city: "A. Chifik Bey, Consul for Turkey at New York, has received orders from his Government to inform those who may have an interest in this matter that the Armenians implicated in the late disorders who have taken refuge abroad have all been amnestiated. Those who are under sentence of death will be provisionally kept in a fortress."

Foreign Notes of Interest.

PARIS, April 1.—The Evenement announces that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the Czar and Czarina to France.

PARIS, April 1.—The Senate, acting upon the report of its committee, has authorized the prosecution of Senator Levrey, whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Panama scandals.

BERNE, Switzerland, April 1.—The police are actively investigating the death of a postal official who was shot and killed on a train between Geneva and Berne. Several mail bags were stolen.

PARIS, April 1.—The Chamber of Deputies has adopted the Port Dues bill, imposing a tax upon foreign vessels of 1 franc 25 centimes per metric ton upon merchandise and upon each head of cattle or passenger landed.

LONDON, April 1.—Replying to a correspondent, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, writes that he is unable to adopt the suggestion to pay a bounty for wheat growing and to tax the imports of corn and flour.

BERLIN, April 1.—Dr. von Stephen, the Secretary of State for the Imperial Postal Department; Herr Fritsch, Department Chief of Posts, and Privy Councilor Neumann will represent Germany at the International Postal Congress in Washington.

PARIS, April 1.—At a Cabinet meeting this morning the Minister for the Colonies, M. Lebon, was authorized to present to the Bureau of the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for the expenditure of 80,000,000 francs with which to build warships, the expenditure to be spread through ten or fifteen budgets, the sum of 8,500,000 francs being provided for in the budget of 1897.

Water Contract Vetoed.

Mayor Wanser of Jersey City last night sent to the Board of Finance a veto of resolutions adopted Dec. 4, 1896, ordering a contract made with the East Jersey Water Company to supply Jersey City with water, the city to pay an average price of about $26 per 1,000,000 gallons for a maximum supply of 50,000,000 gallons daily, with the option of buying the plant at the end of five, ten, fifteen, or twenty years for $7,000,000. The Mayor says that the specifications under which the contract was called for were vague and indefinite, and that he delayed action in the hope of effecting a settlement with the company in regard to its disputed claim. The veto went over under the rules until the next meeting, Thursday, April 8.

"THE ORCHESTRA EXPLAINED."

W. J. Henderson's Lecture in Chickering Hall Cordially Received.

Aided in eloquent and convincing fashion by the American Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Sam Franko, W. J. Henderson delivered his lecture explanatory of the modern orchestra last night in Chickering Hall. The subject was "The Orchestra Explained."

At the outset Mr. Henderson gave ample warning of his ultimate design, declaring in effect that he was not intending to carry coals to Newcastle by making clear the orchestral make-up to minds that might, presumably, be surfeited with information, but he was looking for those who did not know anything about it. He began with the violins, first and second, showing that about the only difference between them lies in the fact that a first violin generally costs more than a second. Then he passed down to the viola—or, rather, up, for the members of the fiddle family increase in size as they lessen in grace—and finally, by way of the 'cello, reached the father of the family, the double bass, of which the old countryman said that it was called the "bull" fiddle because it was the "bulliest thing in the band."

With instruments less known to the popular eye, as well as to the popular ear, such as the oboe and the English horn, the lecturer had the players stand up and give their instruments a trial. The tuba man took advantage of the opportunity. Apparently it was the first chance he had had in a long and trying career for a solo without restrictions, and he played musical jokes until the audience went wild and clamored for a repetition.

At the beginning the band played the overture to Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," and at the conclusion gave Ambroise Thomas's "Carnival of Venice." Interspersed were thirty illustrations from compositions of many schools, and all were apt to the purpose sought to be accomplished. Chickering Hall was nearly filled, and every listener displayed an eager interest in the ideas Mr. Henderson advanced.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

Nancy McIntosh, instead of Ada Rehan, will act the rôle of Miranda in "The Tempest" at Daly's next week.

"A Man and His Wife," by "George Fleming," the three-act comedy which will have a single performance at the Empire Theatre, next Tuesday afternoon, was tried in Chicago early last Fall, and not received with great enthusiasm. Presumably it has since been touched up by the author.

Olga Nethersole changed her bill at the Garden Theatre last evening and presented her admired portrayal of Marguerite Gautier in the English version of "La Dame aux Camélias," which is still called "Camille." The performance in general was praiseworthy. Next Monday Miss Nethersole will appear as Emma Scarli in a translation of an Italian play called "The Wife of Scarli."

Oscar Hammerstein has secured the American rights of "La Poupée," the comic opera which has had such a successful run at the Prince of Wales's Theatre, London. The hero is a young monk, or novitiate, whose worldly uncle, dying, wills him a fortune if he shall marry. It is his odd idea to obey the letter of his uncle's will by marrying a doll, and thus secure the fortune. An ingenious toymaker has a doll that will just suit. But, unfortunately, on the day set for the ceremony the doll is broken, and the toymaker's pretty daughter takes its place. "La Poupée" is pure operetta, not musical farce. Well mounted and well sung, it ought to establish the theatre of Olympia in popular favor.

AN APRIL-FOOL DINNER.

Sausages Stuffed with Cotton—The "Beer" Proved to be Champagne.

An April-fool dinner was given at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, last night by several of its members. The dinner, like all other Montauk affairs, was to a certain point very much like the dinners of ordinary days. But when the "entrées" were reached there was a pause. Under its innocent heading was a gastronomic legend "German sauerkraut with Frankfurt sausages," and its concomitant "Wurzburger beer and cigarettes." The first knife that sank into a succulent sausage brought forth a great laugh from the men and an echoing one from the ladies. The sausage covering was genuine, but the stuffing was cotton. The sauerkraut was of unknown composition, and the cigarettes were chocolate wrapped in rice paper. The "Wurzburger beer" proved to be champagne.

Mrs. Stanley Etta Werner, an attorney-at-law, addressed the diners, using Blackstone's Commentaries quite freely. Miss Benley also contributed stories to the entertainment. Afterward the guests and club members were entertained by Mrs. Henry J. Gielow, who told a number of Southern dialect tales.

TO DINE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Invitation to the Members of the Ways and Means Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—President McKinley has extended invitations to all the members of the Ways and Means Committee of the House to dine at the Executive Mansion Friday evening.

The Democrats, as well as the Republicans of the committee, will be present, and invitations have been sent also to several Senators who served with President McKinley on the committee while he was a member of Congress. Among them are Senators Burrows of Michigan, Gear of Iowa, and Mills of Texas.

Victor Beigel's Recital.

A fashionable audience heard Victor Beigel in a recital at the studio of James L. Breese, 5 West Sixteenth Street, yesterday afternoon. He was assisted by Miss Marguerite Hall, contralto, and Miss Olga von Zerdahley, violinist. Mr. Beigel's rendition of Hande's "Aria e variazoni," Ed Schutt's "Romance," and "Valse Mignonne," and other pieces were well received. Among the patronesses of the recital were Mrs. Henry I. Barbey, the Countess di Brazza Savorgnan, Mrs. James Lawrence Breese, Miss Eloise Breese, Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Miss Louisa Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. J. Frederick Pierson, and Mrs. Spencer Trask.

Society of Old Brooklynites.

The Society of Old Brooklynites held their regular monthly meeting last night in the Hall of Records, Brooklyn. Daniel D. Whitney, former Mayor of Brooklyn, presided. Samuel Hunter Milligan and John L. Ryder, both of Brooklyn, were elected to membership. The Rev. Dr. John D. Wells, who has been the pastor of the South Third Street Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn for over forty-seven years, and who has recently passed his eightieth birthday, read a paper on "Williamsburg plus Something More; or, a Medley with a Purpose." He touched so delightfully on his early reminiscences that his hearers voted to have the article published in pamphlet form.

Heard Young Huberman.

Bronislaw Huberman appeared before an enthusiastic audience in the new ballroom of the Waldorf yesterday afternoon. Five hundred musicians and lovers of music listened to the youthful player and demanded encores. Assisting the young artist were Miss Katherine Ruth Heyman and E. Romayne Simmons. Some of the pieces played by Master Huberman were Spohr's "Gesangscene," Raff's "Romanze," and Paganini's "Hexentanze." Miss Heyman gave, among a number of selections, Wehle's "Tarantelle" and Beethoven's "Sonata Appassionata."

Miss Herford's Entertainment.

Miss Beatrice Herford, the monologue artist, appeared again in the Waldorf smaller ballroom yesterday afternoon and entertained with her usual success. "A Tram Baby," "The Book Agent," and "The Shop Girl," as impersonated by the young monologist were much appreciated. Miss Augusta Glose, the accomplished young pianist, assisted Miss Herford and gave selections from Liszt, Chopin, and Grieg in a most acceptable manner. Miss Herford is expected to leave for London Saturday.

COL. GEORGE DURYEA DEAD.

He Died in St. Vincent's Hospital from the Effects of Wounds Received During the War.

Col. George Duryea died from the effects of old wounds at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning in St. Vincent's Hospital. He was taken to the hospital from his home, in Glen Cove, L. I., on Feb. 8, and had since been confined there. The funeral will be held at St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, tomorrow at 3:30 P. M.

George Duryea was born June 30, 1832, in the old mansion of the Duryea family at Great Neck, Long Island, which has been the family home for seven generations. He was a lineal descendant of the old French Huguenot family, the first one of the name in this country being Joost Duryea, who came to Long Island with a party of Dutchmen in 1675. When in France, Joost was known as Joseph, but leaving France and going to Mannheim, in the Rhein Palatinate, he gave his Christian name the Dutch spelling. Col. Duryea's father was Hendrick Vanderbilt Duryea, who died at Glen Cove, April 1, 1891, and his mother before her marriage was Miss Wright, a descendant in direct line of Peter Wright, who emigrated from Norfolk, England, to Massachusetts in 1635, and in 1653 removed and settled on Long Island at Oyster Bay.

Col. Duryea was never engaged to any extent in active business, for the war broke out just about the time when he should have been at his best, and a wound received at the engagement at Gaines's Mill, Va., practically invalided him for life. He was mustered into the service of the Union as a First Lieutenant of the Fifth New York Volunteer Infantry Zouaves, May 9, 1861. The command was actively engaged from the very moment it reached the front, and the Lieutenant was made a Captain on Aug. 7 of the same year. He obtained a Major's commission on Dec. 4, 1862. He was made Lieutenant Colonel Dec. 31, 1862, and was brevetted Colonel for gallant conduct on the field at the battle of Gaines's Mill on March 13, 1865. He was present with his command at Big Bethel, at the siege of Yorktown, Chancellorsville, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and during the seven days' operations. His regiment belonged to the Fifth Army Corps, Sykes's Division, (regulars,) and at Gaines's Mill it had to bear the brunt of the assault of Lee's massed forces.

Gen. Hiram Duryea was in the same command. He said that after the fight was over he missed his brother, and for three days was unable to learn anything about him. Then he found Col. Duryea's servant, who led him to an old stable used as a temporary hospital. A glancing bullet had struck the Colonel in the lower part of his body, and had passed upward into the abdomen. It was nearly ten days before he was finally given expert medical treatment at Washington. He recovered apparently and returned to his command, but some time thereafter, while in front of his men, fell from his horse, hopelessly paralyzed. The supposition was that the ball, which had never been taken out, had moved and come in contact with a nerve. For two years Col. Duryea was as helpless as an infant, but rallied and so far recovered his health that he was able to engage in outdoor recreation. He then bought a yacht and spent his Summers cruising about the waters of New York. He owned a number of boats at different times, and his last possession was the schooner Carlotta, which he sold last Fall. It was his intention to have built a schooner for his own use next season. He had remained single. He was one of a family of nine children, seven boys and two girls.

DEATH LIST AT CHANDLER.

Only Fourteen Persons Lost Their Lives by the Cyclone.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 1.—A special to The Journal from Guthrie, Oklahoma Territory, says: Chandler, Oklahoma Territory, April 1.—It develops to-night that the loss of life in the Chandler cyclone has been greatly overstated. In the confusion and difficulty of sending news over the long-distance telephone, names became mixed, and the list of dead was made greater than it really was.

Only fourteen persons, it is now stated, are known to have met death in Chandler, and, in addition to these, three were killed in the country north of that town. Fully 200 persons were injured, 50 or 60 of them being seriously, and 4 or 5 of these will surely die.

A corrected list of the dead at Chandler, as given to-night by the Chandler Relief Committee, is as follows: John Dawson, attorney; Edgar S. De Moss, James Woodward and wife, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Johnson and little son, Mrs. Philip Johnson and child, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. Dr. Lee, Miss Emma Rettenstein, Emma Dressinger, and D. E. Johnson. In the country north of Chandler John C. Kyle and two children were killed.

Scores of injured are under the care of physicians who have come here from all parts of Oklahoma. Some of the wounded cannot recover. Nearly all of the men slept in the streets last night, where fires were blazing. The women were cared for in the houses which were not destroyed, or found shelter in tents sent from surrounding towns. Fifty special policemen effectually protected property.

Edgar De Moss was in a restaurant when the crash came, and was pinioned by his right arm, but not injured. He cried for help, but no one could reach him through the fire. He begged for some one to cut off his arm, but the horror-stricken crowd was compelled to helplessly watch him burn to death.

WILL SAIL FOR HONOLULU.

Admiral Beardslee Said to Have Received Orders from Washington.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 1.—Admiral Beardslee to-day received preparatory sailing orders for Honolulu. He expects to leave early next week.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—The announcement from San Francisco that Admiral Beardslee had received orders to sail for Honolulu could not be verified to-night. Admiral Ramsay was rather reticent about denying or affirming the story.

"Admiral Beardslee," he said, "has decided to go to Honolulu with his flagship. There is no significance in the movement of the vessel, as the islands lie in his territory, and he is at liberty to proceed there without orders from the Navy Department. He has just arrived at San Diego, and it is just possible that he received a suggestion from the department to go to Honolulu; but no orders were sent, and it is entirely optional with him whether the squadron go to the islands or not."

Brooklyn Fortune Teller Dead.

Mrs. Charles Grundman, a fortune teller, seventy-six years old and of much local celebrity, was found dead in her room, 321 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, last Wednesday afternoon. Her husband died some years ago, leaving a house in Flatbush, the proceeds from the sale of which brought Mrs. Grundman an income of $25 a month. This was cared for by the wife of a Brooklyn banker, who visited the fortune teller weekly, bringing her $6 and presents of groceries and provisions. Lately Mrs. Grundman had told but few fortunes, but at one time she was visited by large numbers of people of New York as well as Brooklyn.

Reception at Union Settlement.

The annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of Union Settlement was held at the Settlement House, 237 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday afternoon. Reports of the year's work were presented by the retiring Chairman of the auxiliary, Mrs. William Adams Brown, and by Mr. William E. McCord, the head worker of the settlement. The reports showed great prosperity and rapid growth in all branches of the work.

Meeting of Women Suffragists.

The parlors at the residence of Mrs. John Lovell, at 4 Lexington Avenue, were well filled last night with members of the Woman's Suffrage League at their regular meeting. Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake presided, and addresses were made by Mrs. Harriette A. Keyser and Mrs. Mary St. John Gaffney.

GREAT FUN AT THE CIRCUS.

A Good Audience Laughed at the Clowns and Enjoyed the Varied Performance of the Opening Night.

A dog and two pigs furnished a great deal of the amusement to a good audience at the Barnum & Bailey circus, which opened last night at the Madison Square Garden. The dog manipulated a football twice its size with its nose. One of the pigs carried a clown on its back and chased up the arena with unearthly shrieks, and the other squealed "Mamma" with the assistance of the grotesque individual who was working its jowls to and fro so as to produce the two syllables required. Aside from these features, however, there were other performances that not only delighted the small boy, but astonished many of the grown people.

The performance began with two herds of large elephants and one herd of baby elephants, occupying the three rings in the arena. They performed some time-honored tricks and evolutions, besides a few dances, and then three women clowns followed into the arena a procession of equestriennes, who performed some startling manoeuvres. The clowns amused the spectators and seemed to enjoy themselves besides. A special children's number consisted of performances by trained mules, donkeys, dogs, monkeys, pigs, goats, the baby elephant "Juno," and a trained bull, said to be the only one in this country.

The display following contained one feature that evoked great applause. It was the balancing of seven conjoined ladders by means of the feet of the Japanese performer, while his companion made his way through each ladder to the top and then descended in the same manner.

Another notable feature was the grouping of seventy horses into a pyramid, the apex of which was formed by Trainer O'Brien, mounted on a white charger. As soon as the pyramid was formed, each tier of horses circled in opposite directions, presenting a prettily colored spectacle.

A novel May-pole dance, executed by equestrians, preceded the final hippodrome, which consisted of a women's jockey race, a race between man and horse, a double team standing race, and a double four-horse tandem hurdle race. A pony steeplechase, jockeyed by chattering monkeys, and a coursing contest by English whippet racing dogs were the novelties in the hippodrome.

The features in the menagerie were unusually attractive. A newcomer in the lion family, the baby, born three days ago to Nellie, the matron of the establishment, was the object of much attention. It looks more like a huge yellow puff ball than anything else. Of the freaks, the ones engaging the most attention were the giantess, who measures something like 9 feet; the midget of 17 inches, and the Indian twins, who are grown together at the chest.

A Performer Injured.

During the opening performance of the circus at Madison Square Garden last night Gustav Werner, twenty-six years old, who lives with his mother, whom he supported, at 176 Charlton Street, Newark, N. J., was badly injured while making a leap over elephants. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where it was found that the man's spine was injured, and that his condition was serious.

TWO LANDMARKS DOOMED.

The Only Frame House in Lower Broadway and the Old Goelet Mansion to be Torn Down.

Two of the very few remaining landmarks in Broadway familiar to old New Yorkers are about to disappear. The queer-looking frame building at the southeast corner of Broadway and Duane Street, and the famous Goelet mansion, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street, are both doomed.

Plans were filed yesterday with the Building Department for the erection of a store eight stories high on the Goelet lot, which fronts 128 feet on Broadway and runs back 146 feet. The brownstone four-story and basement dwelling, which stands on this ground, is the last of the stately mansions which used to stand amid their swell groves and lawns in that neighborhood when Nineteenth Street was in the country and New York below Houston Street was considered a large city.

The property was owned by Peter Goelet, whose whim it was to keep his dwelling and grounds after all his old neighbors had sold and fled before the steady advance of trade up town. He was rich enough to indulge himself in the rare luxury of pasturing his Jersey cow on ground worth $42 a square foot and using property worth a fortune as a place for a work shop, stable, and range for peacocks. The value of the land is said to be about $850,000. Mr. Goelet was a bachelor and lived in the house to the time of his death.

During the last fifteen years the place has been occupied by caretakers. It is surrounded by an iron fence, and all the gates but one are held fast by rusted padlocks. The windows are closed tight, and the sixteen big rooms in the upper stories are empty, silent, and dusty.

The destruction of the old house will soon begin, the break in Broadway's line of towering trading places will be filled, and a reminder of the past will be obliterated.

It was learned yesterday that the Astor estate has bought from the Campbell estate the only frame building in Lower Broadway—that at the corner of Duane Street. The Italian woman who has sold fruit at that corner for thirty-seven years shook her head ruefully when discussing the subject. She said she had married three children from the little table of apples and oranges in front of her, but had two yet undisposed of.

A LECTURE ON MEATS.

Novel Demonstrations Before the Teachers' College.

A unique and interesting lecture was delivered to the domestic science class of the Teachers' College, on Morningside Heights, yesterday afternoon, on the cutting of meats and the values of the different parts. The lecture was delivered by Prof. Charles O'Connor, and was under the auspices of Richard Webber. The platform was transformed into a veritable butcher's shop. Large racks were built and laden with carcasses of beef, lamb, mutton, and veal. There were several chopping blocks on the stage, and four butchers, in white jackets and aprons, ready for work. To the left of the stage was a large chart, showing a bullock.

The men began work on the beef first, and as they sawed and cut it into the various pieces known to the butcher, Prof. O'Connor named them, explained the value and utility of the cut, and, with the aid of the chart, showed exactly what part of the bullock it came from. The carcasses of lamb, mutton, and veal were gone over in the same manner.

READING BY MISS CARLISLE.

Niece of the Former Secretary Appears in Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 1.—Miss Catherine Carlisle, a niece of John G. Carlisle, ex-Secretary of the Treasurer, and formerly a member of Daly's theatrical company in England, gave a reading this evening at the Virginia Hotel.

Last Summer she read at the houses of the Brices and Vanderbilts in Newport, and has gained the patronage of the inner circles of the society of the large Eastern cities.

Jersey City's Outlay Questioned.

The Hudson County Grand Jury for the December term was discharged yesterday, with the thanks of the Court.

The presentment called attention to the finances of Jersey City. It charged that of $6,054,236.16 collected for taxes under the Martin act, $966,334.26 had been used for current expenses, in violation of the law. At the same time, $997,175.95 was used to pay for improvements the cost of which was yet to be collected from property-owners. This was believed to be of doubtful legality.

THE KENTUCKY DEAD-LOCK.

Three Ballots for Senator Yesterday Without a Definite Result.

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 1.—Three ballots for Senator were taken to-day, with this result: Hunter, 58; Blackburn, 43; Davie, 11; Boyle, 7; Stone, 1; necessary to a choice, 61.

The silver men found themselves one vote short to-day on account of the absence of Representative Dougherty, who had gone home under the impression that he was paired with Representative Dodson. The latter, a Hunter man, from Louisville, denied the pair, but when Senator Bronston, on behalf of the silver Democrats, threatened to break a quorum, if he did not stand by his pair, Mr. Dodson said he would not vote.

Fourteen Hunter men have signified their willingness to sign a call for a new caucus and a new nominee. The bolting Republicans have so far declined to go into any such scheme. The silver men are still dickering with the sound-money men in an effort to combine on Goebeler Martin or R. P. Jacobs.

STATE ASSEMBLY ENLARGED.

Delaware's Senate and House to Have More Members.

DOVER, Del., April 1.—The Delaware Constitutional Convention to-day adopted the provision respecting the membership in the General Assembly, increasing the State Senate from 9 to 17 members and the House from 21 to 35.

The new apportionment gives Wilmington two Senators and five Representatives, and to rural New Castle, Kent, and Sussex Counties, each five Senators and ten Representatives.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Rear Admiral Russell.

Rear Admiral John H. Russell, retired, died at his residence, in Washington, yesterday, after an illness of about a month. He was born in Frederick, Md., in 1827 and entered the navy as a midshipman when fourteen years old. He saw much active naval service during the Mexican war, and later achieved distinction in connection with the opening of Chinese ports to commerce, delivering dispatches in person to Chinese officials by which American and English Envoys were admitted to audience. His action in cutting out the Confederate privateer Judah was described in war history as the most gallant of its kind during the civil war. The Judah had been fitting to prey on northern commerce at the Pensacola Navy Yard. The enemy had 9,000 or 10,000 men on shore and was well protected against assault. Admiral Mervine determined to capture her, and selected 100 men, mostly from the Colorado, placing Russell in charge. The men of war ran into Pensacola Harbor in four boats before daybreak on the morning of Sept. 14, 1861. They were detected before they reached the ship and fired upon, but the brave men under Russell swarmed over the Judah's sides and captured her, after a desperate encounter, driving the enemy to the wharf. While the troops at the navy yard were assembling, the Judah was set on fire and sank. The boats returned to the fleet, having lost twenty in killed or wounded in the engagement. Admiral Russell participated in all the operations of Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi up to Vicksburg. He was commissioned Captain in 1874, Commodore in 1883, and promoted to be Rear Admiral March 4, 1886. He was retired in 1886, having seen forty-five years' active service.

George Steck.

George Steck, inventor and founder of the George Steck & Co. firm of piano manufacturers, died Wednesday at his home, 1,066 Eastern Boulevard, of a complication of diseases and old age. He was born July 19, 1819, in Hesse Cassel, Germany, and served an apprenticeship to the piano-making business in his native town. In 1853 he came to New York, and after four years spent in acquiring a knowledge of the language and business methods he started in the manufacture of the George Steck piano in East Twelfth Street. Two years later the business having outgrown the premises, he moved to Walker Street, and after three years there he laid the foundation for the present extensive factory, in West Thirty-fourth Street. In 1885 he built Steck Hall in Clinton Place, and in 1887 Steck Hall in East Fourteenth Street testified to the growing demand for his wares.

Mr. Steck was the inventor of the independent iron frame for square, upright, and grand pianos. He retired from active business ten years ago, leaving a company to carry on the works. He was chosen as one of the judges of musical instruments at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and his appearance there was his last in any public capacity. He had been ailing several months before his death. A widow and two married daughters survive him. Funeral services will be held at noon to-morrow at the house. The burial will be at Greenwood.

Robert Cooper Townsend.

Robert Cooper Townsend, son of Edward M. Townsend, the senior member of the dry goods firm of Townsend & Yale, died yesterday morning at his residence, 42 West Twenty-first Street, in the twenty-eighth year of his age. One week ago he became ill. The malady developed into pneumonia last Sunday.

Robert Cooper Townsend was educated at St. Paul's School, New Hampshire. On account of his delicate health, he did not go to college. He was engaged in business with his father, and was a member of the Union and Merchants' Clubs. His wife was Miss Louisa A. Johnson, who, with a young child, survives him. He has one sister, Mrs. Montant of 39 West Twenty-first Street.

Gen. Charles A. Carleton.

Gen. Charles A. Carleton of 161 Madison Avenue died at his residence at an early hour yesterday morning of pneumonia. He had been sick since last Monday. He was sixty-one years old, and had been a resident of this city for many years. He served in the volunteer army during the war, being appointed from New Hampshire. He was made a Captain and Assistant Adjutant General in 1864. He was a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Sons of the Revolution. His widow survives him. The funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday at 2 P. M.

Marie M. Deck Lederer.

Marie M. Deck Lederer died on Tuesday at the residence of her son-in-law, C. C. Conklin, 438 Manhattan Avenue. She was the widow of the Rev. G. R. Lederer, who was at one time in the employ of the American Tract Society, and prominent in Masonic circles. Mrs. Lederer was born in Hungary, and arrived here at the same time as Louis Kossuth, with whom she was well acquainted, and by whose advice she left her home to come to this country.

Obituary Notes.

JAMES HARBOTTLE, who was Captain of the Chicora, running between Toronto and Lewiston, died in Toronto yesterday.

CHARLES J. EMBLER, a former Alderman and former member of the Board of Education of Newburg, died of pneumonia yesterday, aged about sixty years. He was for some years Superintendent for the Pennsylvania Coal Company at Newburg.

HENRY J. MOWERY, one of the leading business men of Syracuse, died yesterday, aged sixty-four. He was President of the Water Board, President of the Commercial Bank, and a member of the packing and wholesale grocery house of Mowery & Barnes, and was prominent in Democratic politics of the State.

The Rev. WILLIAM WALTON, pastor of the Clarksboro Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of the oldest and best-known clergymen in South Jersey, died Wednesday night. He had been a member of the New Jersey Conference for fifty years. He was Secretary of the Pitman Grove Campmeeting Association at the time of his death.

FRANK J. LORD, shipping agent, of 68 Broad Street, died yesterday at 317 West Ninetieth Street of typhoid fever. He was a member of the Maritime Association, and was descended from Reuben Lord of Staten Island. He was once a member of the firm of Lord & Austin. A widow and three children survive him.

The Rev. WILLIAM R. GORDON, D. D., a retired clergyman, died at the home of his brother-in-law, M. O. Schenck, in Manhapsett, L. I., Wednesday. He was seventy-five years of age, and, up to a few months ago, was connected with the religious paper, The Christian at Work. The funeral will take place to-day.

HERMAN SIMON, the artist, died at his residence, 110 East Twenty-third Street, Wednesday. He was born in Leipsic, Germany, in 1844, and was educated there. He completed his art studies in Philadelphia in 1892 and came to New York. To the general public he was best known from his illustrative work in Outing.

Mrs. IMOGENE A. CARLL, wife of S. Crosby Carll, the real estate broker of 171 Broadway, died Wednesday at her home, 32 East Sixtieth Street, in the sixty-seventh year of her age. She had been in poor health for some time, and one week ago was seized with pneumonia. She is survived by her husband and six children. The funeral will take place in her home to-morrow, and will be private.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

E. & W. E. & W. E. & W.
The new collar. "MENLO."

DIED.

CARLETON.—Died, April 1, of pneumonia, Gen. Charles Arms Carleton.

Funeral services will be held at the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, Madison Av. and 53d St., on Sunday next, at 2 P. M. Members of the Loyal Legion and all friends are respectfully invited to attend.

DURYEA.—Col. George Duryea, aged 65, in New York City, the morning of April 1.

Funeral services St. Paul's Church, Glen Cove, L. I., Saturday, the 3d inst., at 3:30 P. M. Special train will be provided for relatives and friends. Train will leave Long Island City upon arrival of ferryboat leaving foot of 34th St., East River, at 1:30 P. M., stopping at Jamaica en route, connecting with train from Brooklyn. Special train will return to Long Island City after close of services.

GUION.—On Wednesday morning, 31st March, 1897, at her residence in Warwick, New York, Elizabeth J. Guion, wife of the late Clement Guion.

Funeral service will be said at Trinity Chapel, West 25th Street, near Broadway, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

HAVILAND.—At Millbrook, N. Y., March 31, 1897, Susan Tredway, wife of Barclay Haviland.

Funeral at her late residence Saturday, April 3, 11:30 A. M.

LEA. — At her residence, St. Paul's Avenue, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Tuesday, March 30, Mary Eleanor McKay, wife of the late Isaac Lea, M. D.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S. I., on Friday, April 2d, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Louisville and Bardstown Ky., papers please notice.

LEVERICH.—Suddenly, at the Windsor Hotel, Wednesday morning, March 31, 1897, Mary W. De Forest, wife of S. Duncan Leverich.

Funeral on Friday, April 2, at 10 A. M., from 15 West 48th St., N. Y.

MALLORY.—Entered into life eternal, "At peace with God and in charity with the world," at Bridgeport, Conn., in the 86th year of his age, the Hon. George Mallory, father of the late Rev. George S. Mallory, D. D.

The burial from St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Friday, April 2, at 3 P. M.

MOORE.—At his residence, 62 Summer St., Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday night, March 30, 1897, Henry C., last surviving son of the late Dr. Samuel W. and Emily C. Moore of New York City, aged 77 years.

Burial office at St. Andrew's Church, Stamford, on Friday, April 2, at 3:30 P. M. Interment Woodland Cemetery, Stamford. Carriages will be in waiting at station in Stamford on arrival of 2 P. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

MYERS.—Thursday morning, April 1, Lucy A., widow of the late Michael A. Myers, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her son-in-law, Duncon D. Chaplin, 428 West End Av., near 85th St., Saturday, at 10:30 A. M.

PURDY.—On Tuesday, March 30, at his residence, 20 5th Av., John F. Purdy, in the 88th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at Grace Church, Broadway and 10th St., on Friday morning, April 2, at 10 o'clock.

TOWNSEND.—On Thursday, April 1, Robert Cooper Townsend, son of Edward M. Townsend, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at St. Bartholomew's Church, Madison Av. and 45th St., on Saturday, April 3, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Oyster Bay, L. I., at the convenience of the family.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANDERSON, William,	278 Avenue B.	74	29
ANTHES, John F.,	227 E. 82d St.	60	30
ABRAMOFSKY, Isaac,	116 Eldridge St	1	31
ANSCHANSKY, Judah, Montefiore Home		49	31
BURNETT, William,	532 W. 39th St.	45	27
BONOVETTA, Antonio,	333 E. 109th St	20	30
BENES, Louis J.,	1,365 Avenue A.	1	31
BUREY, Henry,	28 Horatio St.	39	29
BROUN, Teresa,	1,685 Lexington Av.	4	30
BACKERS, Fred,	410 E. 9th St.	35	30
BANTA, Daniel G.,	424 W. 44th St.	52	31
BOYER, Mary,	2,062 Prospect Av.	44	31
*BONNOIL, Catharine,	247 W. 53d St.	1	31
COBB, Bertha J.,	Brooklyn.	24	31
COHEN, Moses,	83 Bayard St.	12	31
CALLAHAN, James,	506 11th Av.	43	31
CORRIS, John R.,	436

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUTDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
27 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

FAHNESTOCK & CO.,
Brokers and Dealers in
Investment Securities,
2 Wall Street, N. Y.
WILLIAM FAHNESTOCK. R. B. DODSON.
(Member of New York Stock Exchange.)

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New York.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

HAVEN & STOUT
BANKERS & BROKERS,
2 Exchange Court, New York.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Margin Accounts. Investment Securities.

FINANCIAL.

WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY CO.
REORGANIZATION.
TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds,
Lake Erie Division & Wheeling Division:

The undersigned Reorganization Committee announces that it has received deposits of nearly all of the consolidated Mortgage 4 per cent. Bonds of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railway Company, and has in preparation a Plan of Reorganization embracing all interests.

In view of the default in the payment of the April Coupon, the Committee invites holders of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926, (LAKE ERIE DIVISION,) and also of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1928, (WHEELING DIVISION,) to make deposit of the same for mutual protection, with THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, which will issue negotiable receipts therefor, under an agreement, copies of which will be furnished on application.

Mr. Edward N. Gibbs, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Company, has been added to the Committee.

New York, April 1, 1897.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
DUNCAN D. PARMLY,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GRENVILLE M. DODGE,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
Reorganization Committee.

JOHN F. DILLON,
ALMON GOODWIN,
Counsel.

Wheeling and Lake Erie R'way
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF 1926.

In view of the default in payment of the coupon due to-day, we, as owners of and representing a large amount of the bonds, beg that other holders will communicate with us for the protection of all interested.

Maitland, Coppell & Co.,
24 EXCHANGE PLACE.
April 1.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Trustees' Office, Room 83, Drexel Building, New York, Feb. 18, 1897.

The Trustees have this day designated, by lot, the following:

35,	1444,	1675,	2130,	2355,	2709, 2924,
61,	1458,	1726,	2169,	2398,	2710, 2928,
253,	1523,	1751,	2179,	2427,	2718, 2929,
266,	1581,	1766,	2191,	2432,	2721, 3024,
324,	1565,	1785,	2193,	2437,	2730, 3041,
357,	1582,	1831,	2199,	2446,	2734, 3046,
416,	1594,	1876,	2221,	2466,	2761, 3126,
491,	1599,	1885,	2222,	2508,	2771, 3167,
1306,	1602,	1896,	2225,	2591,	2829, 3177,
1308,	1606,	1943,	2283,	2615,	2837, 3185,
1327,	1628,	1960,	2324,	2673,	2858, 3201,
1381,	1665,	1998,	2350,	2686,	2879, 3212,
1420,					

as the numbers of the eighty-five bonds, issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1879, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1st next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Trustees.
CHARLES H. RUSSELL, }

NEW YORK & ERIE RAILROAD CO.
First Mortgage Bonds
(DUE MAY 1ST, 1897.)
23 Wall Street,
New York, April 1, 1897.

We hereby give notice that we are prepared to purchase bonds of the above issue at 102 per cent. and interest, on delivery at our office.

The right is reserved to terminate this offer without notice.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

WANTED.
Metropolitan West Side Elevated
(of Chicago)
First Mortgage Bond Scrip.
EDGAR DEAL,
Edison Building, 44 Broad St.

FINANCIAL.
We bought Chicago Gas at 70½ on our discretion for our clients on Monday last. Look at the price now and write for our interesting Daily Market Letter, sent for the asking, or call on
PFLUGER, YOUNG & PFLUGER,
who send and execute all orders in Stocks, Grain, and Cotton to some one of the ten Exchanges. We give highest references.
OFFICE: 45 BROADWAY, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market irregular.

About 200,000 shares were traded in on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday, and net changes were about evenly divided between advances and declines. The notable feature of the day was the scramble of some of the shorts to cover outstanding contracts.

***

Chief interest centred in the anthracite coal stocks. Lackawanna scored no change—transactions in it being less than 2,000 shares. About 6,000 full shares of Reading resulted in a fractional advance. In Jersey Central and in Delaware and Hudson over 25,000 shares of each were traded in. Delaware and Hudson ranged from above 102 down below par, closing with an advance of ½ of 1 per cent, from the closing price of Wednesday. Jersey Central's net change was a rise of 1⅞. The stock sold as high as 80¾, and as low as 77¾, the final price being 79½. At the opening of the market both Delaware and Hudson and Jersey Central were sold on a free scale, and some of the selling had the appearance of liquidation by owners.

***

In the face of the free selling movement there developed a spirited demand for both the coal stocks from buyers who, apparently, were in a rush to cover shorts. No authentic news came out of any kind bearing upon either of the properties. Wall Street was full of rumors and innuendos touching Jersey Central affairs, but most of the current gossip was vague.

***

Late in the business day President Maxwell of the Jersey Central made for THE NEW YORK TIMES a statement, (published in next column, herewith,) in which he explicitly states that the Board of Directors of the Jersey Central will on next Monday definitely act upon the question of the next dividend. This is the first obtainable official utterance on the subject, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is glad to give it prominence.

***

Sugar Trust stock was yesterday dealt in only to the extent of about half of the transactions in Jersey Central or Delaware and Hudson. The fluctuation was insignificant. The Sugar Trust situation is clouded with almost unprecedented mystery, though mysteries forever have been its chief stock-market characteristic. One minute the stock looks as if it were bound for 150, and the next minute collapse seems threatening.

***

The Granger railway stocks maintain firmness. If there is to be a Western rate war it is not yet influencing sentiment among investors in Burlington, St. Paul and Rock Island.

***

The Gould stocks show downward tendencies.

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Government bonds were firm at unchanged quotations. There were sales of $7,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124¼@123⅞@124.

***

In State bonds $1,000 Alabama, Class C, sold at 100; $5,000 Louisiana consolidated 4s at 96, and $5,000 Virginia deferred 6s at 5.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref.	¾	N. J. Central	1⅞
Am. Tel. & Cable	1	N. Y. Central	⅝
American Tobacco	⅝	North. Pac. pf.	⅝
Am. Tobacco pf.	½	Pacific Mail	⅝
Chi., Bur. & Q.	½	P. & R., all in. pd.	½
C., M. & St. P.	⅝	P. & R. 1st pf., w. i.	½
Chi. & Northw.	⅝	St. P. & Omaha	⅝
C., C., C. & St. L.	½	Southern pf.	½
Del. & Hudson	½	Tenn. C. & I.	½
Nat. Lead	½	U. S. Leather pf.	½
Nat. Lead pf.	1¼	U. S. Rubber pf.	1¼

Stocks Declined.

C., H. V. & T.	¾	Norf. & W. pf.	⅞
Lake Shore	1	P. & R. 2d pf., w. i.	¾
Long Island	2½	S. L. Southw.	¾
Mel. & Traction	1½	S. L. Southw. pf.	⅝
Mobile & Ohio	1	U. S. Rubber	1
N. Y., S. & W.	⅝	West. Union	1⅝
N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅞	W. & L. E. pf.	½
Nor. & West	2¼		

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Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Erie gen. 1len 1¼

Bonds Declined.

L. & W. B. con. as. 1 | St. L. Southw. 2d 2½
Reading 1st pf. in 2 |

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1½@1¾ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, 2¼ per cent. for five to seven months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $90,807,205; balances, $4,887,135; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $285,442.

Money on call in London, 1½@1¾ per cent. Discount rate in open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market easier. Posted rates unchanged at $4.86½ for sixty days and ½c lower, at $4.88 for demand. Actual rates were $4.85¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87⅛@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.87¼@$4.87½ for cable transfers, and $4.84¾@$4.85 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40 and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—20c premium. Boston—10@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 20c premium; telegraphic, 25c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—Par to 25c premium.

***

The money market was fairly active yesterday, with a generally better demand in all departments. The increase in speculation is having its effect in call money, and brokers making a specialty of that sort of accommodation are talking more cheerfully than for some time. Rates continue unchanged at 1¾ per cent. for the bulk of call loans. Time money is in better demand, although the expected activity in this department yesterday did not materialize, owing to a smaller demand from importers than was anticipated. The commercial paper market continues to show a great preponderance of demand over the supply.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were generally higher in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Erie first preferred, ¾, to 30½; St. Paul, ⅝, to 74⅞; Louisville and Nashville, ½, to 47; Reading, ⅜, to 10⅝; New York Central, ¼, to 100¾, Canadian Pacific, ⅛, to 48¾, and Atchison, ⅛, to 10¾. Declined—Illinois Central, ⅝, to 94½. Erie sold at 13½. British consols advanced 1-16, to 111 13-16, for money, and 111 15-16 for the account.

The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £703,280 during the week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 55.32 per cent., is now 52.65 per cent., as compared with a decline from 62.13 per cent. to 59.24 per cent. in the corresponding week last year. The Bank of England rate of discount remains unchanged at 3 per cent. The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease of 1,278,000f gold and a decrease of 310,000f silver.

THE FOREIGN ATTITUDE.

Wall Street houses with London connections report that, although speculation in London is small, there is considerable confidence abroad regarding American securities. The trans-Missouri decision by the Supreme Court seems to have created very little apprehension in London regarding American railway stocks, and it is also said that the actual floating supply of stocks abroad is smaller than it has been for some time. American bonds in London are also showing considerable strength. The selling of such securities has been gradually growing smaller for a week or more.

JERSEY CENTRAL DIVIDEND.

What President Maxwell Has to Say of Coming Official Action.

Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, made a statement yesterday touching the future dividend policy of his company.

It was to the effect that on next Monday the question of dividend would be settled by the Jersey Central's Board of Directors and that "a" dividend would be declared.

Mr. Maxwell first discussed with a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES a story circulating in Wall Street, representing that on Wednesday he visited the First National Bank, and talking over the affairs of Jersey Central with Mr. George F. Baker, President of the bank and Vice President of the railroad, brought up the subject of the coming dividend day, and asked for a loan with which to pay at least the greater part of the dividend. As the story ran, Mr. Baker refused, there was an argument in which acrimony developed, and a parting that was not cordial.

"That story," said Mr. Maxwell, who had listened to it with evidence of interest, "is on a par with hundreds of stories that are hatched in Wall Street. I have refrained, and do refrain, from talking about Jersey Central affairs; but I say that this story is foolish, and wholly untrue."

"Mr. Maxwell," asked the reporter, "what will be the character of the meeting of the Directors next Monday, when the consideration of the dividend subject is due?"

"The Directors will meet on that day, and that subject will be considered."

"Will a dividend decision be arrived at on that day, or will there be an adjournment until another day?"

"The business will be settled on that day; there will be no adjournment."

"Will the result of the meeting be a declaration or the passing of the dividend?"

"There will be no passing of the dividend. You can say positively from me that a dividend will be declared."

"Will it be the regular or a reduced dividend?"

"The amount of dividend will be the result of the deliberations of the Directors. I cannot discuss this subject—but there will be a dividend."

***

The financial news agency of Dow, Jones & Co. issued the following bulletin yesterday, bearing upon this same subject:

The Jersey Central dividend position remains as it was as far as official statements are concerned. We are told, however, on very good authority that the chances now favor a suspension of dividends at least for a time.

This is the avowed policy of one very powerful interest in the company, and the indications are that it may prevail at the Directors' meeting on Monday next. The argument used is that it would be necessary to borrow money for a dividend just now, and in view of the dull condition of the coal trade and the fact that Jersey Central already owes quite a little money, it is perhaps advisable to cease paying dividends for one or two quarters.

It is, of course, uncertain whether or not these views will prevail at the meeting, but, as has been said, appearances rather suggest that they will. Differences of opinion exist in the company's board on the point, as is only natural. It remains to be seen how these will adjust themselves. It now seems reasonably likely, however, that one leading interest will advocate temporary suspension of dividends on Monday.

***

Commenting on this topic of chief interest at present in Wall Street, the Stock Exchange firm of Woerishoffer & Co. wrote yesterday:

Just why Delaware and Hudson should be freshly pounced on is not clear, as the fact that the coal business is poor and the earnings of Delaware and Hudson have fallen off is a matter long since well known, and admitted by the company reducing the dividend only a few weeks ago.

With Jersey Central it is different. People feel they have been kept in the dark, if not deliberately deceived, as to the condition of the company itself, as well as that of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

When serious charges are made as to the financial condition of a corporation, and the officials assume an air of injured dignity and yet maintain a dogged silence, the security holders must not be blamed if they are scared by the extravagant stories circulated by speculators whose chief hope of profit is in demoralization and panic.

We should not be surprised if the Directors decided to pass the next dividend altogether. Should they, however, conclude to reduce it to 1 per cent. for the quarter, there may be a rally in the stock, as it would indicate inside support, which has certainly been lacking for some time.

WE MAY HAVE TO WAIT.

Mr. Thomas H. Bolmer of the Stock Exchange house of Prince & Whitely said yesterday to a NEW YORK TIMES representative in discussing current market conditions:

"For the immediate future—for the next day or two—it seems to me that we should have a rally in the market, particularly in those stocks which have been conspicuously weak for some time past. It is altogether likely that the short interest in some stocks is too large, and I think there should be even a further advance than we had at the close to-day.

"I cannot see, however, any influences at present that will put the market up and keep it up—not for another month at least. General conditions are none too good, and I expect to see the bears very aggressive in the market for the next few weeks. Of course, much is going to depend upon the coal stocks. It would seem that they form the key to the stock-market situation. And in the coal stocks much will depend upon Jersey Central and the action of the Directors of that company in their dividend matter. The dividend rate may be maintained, it may be reduced, or it may be passed altogether. And I think the decision of the Jersey Central Directors will, for the time being, have a most important effect upon the market.

"The Supreme Court decision in the Trans-Missouri matter is, to my mind, an extremely bad factor. The decision has been handed down, and it must be accepted as the law of the land. I believe its bad influence will be felt throughout business circles until we have some modification of it by Congress. The fact that it affects not only the railroad interests of the country, but also industrial corporations, gives it an even more important bearing on the general situation.

"Business conditions are none too favorable, and I doubt if we shall see any appreciable improvement—improvement that will be important enough to affect security values—for another month. I still believe that underlying influences are all on the side of betterment in all lines of business, but it is a question as to whether or not these influences will be allowed to have their full and real effect just yet. I believe finally in the improvement which is to come, and feel confident that the future will bring with it a substantial upward movement in securities. But there are numerous temporary influences to oppose any such betterment, and until they are out of the way, we may have to wait."

SUBSIDIARY COAL COMPANIES.

The Anthracite Coal Operators' Association, in its monthly letter reviewing trade conditions, yesterday said;

In last month's letter reference was made to the fear shown by the various anthracite carrying railroads lest the true condition of their subsidiary coal-mining companies should become known. The railroads and their coal companies have used every one of the many ingenious methods devised for keeping corporation accounts hidden, and in some cases have gone to the last extreme, that of refusing any and all information concerning their operations. The few figures which have been made public and the strenuous efforts made to hide their meaning have naturally aroused suspicion. It is an old saying that a corporation with securities before the public never hides anything favorable to these securities, and the contrary, that whatever it hides must be unfavorable, is equally true.

These anthracite railroad securities have been under suspicion, particularly since the first of this year, when such figures as were published showed much to the disfavor of the companies. One, the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, controlled by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has absolutely refused to give any information as to its operations since 1893, though its securities are bought and sold in the open market. This was so flagrant a case that THE NEW YORK TIMES overcame the obstacles in the way of securing the figures and published the sworn report of operations filed for the purposes of taxation in the office of the State Auditor in Harrisburg, Penn., for the year ended Nov. 1, 1896.

It is unnecessary to reproduce this statement in full. It showed that the authorized common stock of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company was $10,000,000, in shares of $50 par value, and 184,250 shares issued. The gross earnings from royalties were $257,278.05; from sales of coal, $8,129,333.45, and from other sources $92,902.68, making a total of $8,479,614.18. Its expenditures for operations were $8,017,145.56; for royalties, $194,066.21; taxes, $120,620.06, and interest on debt, $1,194,314.71, a total of $9,532,146.54, making a net deficit for the year of $1,052,532.36.

The publication of these figures is a good commencement at clearing up some of the misleading statements which the railroad companies have made regarding their coal interests. The process should be continued.

***

There is the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, the fixed charges of which, some $590,650, were paid by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. What is the financial condition of this coal company and how much does it owe the railroad company for other obligations that it has been unable to meet? The coal operations of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western should be made public also, as should the figures of the operations of that railroad. Though it has the reputation of being a sound security, an investigation of its methods of bookkeeping might show some surprising results. The Hillside Coal and Iron Company might receive the same attention, and also the Susquehanna Coal Company, owned by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Even the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, though it furnishes more information than most of the others, would be the better for still more light on its business methods.

The truth is, and the officers of these companies know it well, that the operations of the coal departments of the railroads have shown such heavy losses, even though no royalty or sinking fund is set aside to reimburse the property for the coal taken from it, and these losses have made such a drain on the traffic earnings of the railroads, that, should the actual figures be made public, the securities of some of the railroads, both stock and bonds, would drop to a point nearer their intrinsic value.

It may be shrewd financing to allow a subsidiary company to add yearly to its obligations to the parent company, and then, when such debts have reached a sufficiently large figure, to issue bonds for the amount, secured by the indorsement of the two companies; but the basis of such bonds is merely a bookkeeping fiction.

MR. MORGAN AND LONDON.

There is to be heard in Wall Street much speculation as to Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan's success abroad in the New York Central refunding scheme. Nowhere is it doubted that Mr. Morgan will be able to arrange matters most satisfactorily and with most beneficial results to American railway interests. There is, however, some doubt expressed as to whether the New York Central deal will be put through immediately.

In some quarters there is an impression prevailing that the consummation of arrangements with foreign interests will be delayed for some little time—until there is some appreciable improvement shown by American railway earnings and in American railway securities. It is pointed out that the floating of a New York Central refunding scheme will necessitate the formation of a syndicate here, that a great deal of money ordinarily applicable to this purpose is now tied up in the Lake Shore deal, and that investment interests abroad are in rather a nervous state of mind, owing to recent political disturbances.

Everywhere news from Mr. Morgan is being awaited with much interest, and the outcome of his first meeting with British capitalists promises to be an event of considerable importance in Wall Street.

RUMORS OF TROUBLE.

St. Louis Southwestern securities were unusually active yesterday. The bonds and both the common and the preferred stocks were weak early in the day, but showed considerable strength toward the close. There were rumors regarding damage to the road by the recent floods in the Southwest, and even more serious ones regarding the inability of the company to meet its May interest charges.

Vice President Edwin Gould came out with a statement during the day in which he made light of the talk regarding the company, and the afternoon rally was attributed largely to this. There are to be found, however, many Wall Street men who appear to be skeptical regarding the financial condition of St. Louis Southwestern.

MR. HENRY CLEWS, HUMORIST.

The following comes from the financial columns of The Boston Globe:

Comments on the Supreme Court decision are still being indulged in by leading railroad and financial people. Some of them make the decision spell "blue ruin" for the whole country, and of the most ultra-marine tint at that.

Other criticisms of the judgment are decidedly amusing, and that of Banker Henry Clews contained in a special letter to The Globe is worthy of a Mark Twain. Mr. Clews observes:

"Under the Sherman anti-trust law, as decided by the United States Supreme Court, it is a question, in my mind, whether it is not illegal to kill hens, as to do so is a restraint upon the egg trade and a combination with the dealer in poultry.

"On the same principle, it is also illegal to kill cows, as to do so is a restraint to the milk trade and may be serious tax on parents who bring their children up on fresh milk.

"The owner of a cow, when he sells it to a butcher to make beef, makes a combination detrimental to the milk trade. Judge Peckham's decision clearly sets forth that combinations, and anything which is a restraint to trade, are illegal under the anti-trust law."

DIAMOND MATCH PROSPECTS.

The Chicago Journal prints a fresh batch of rumors regarding the long-expected and much-talked-of sale of the Diamond Match Company to foreign interests. Says The Journal:

The negotiations for the sale of the controlling interest in the Diamond Match Company to the English syndicate are said to be progressing. There have been given by the stockholders options on about 45,000 shares of stock, the options running to Nov. 1. There will be required to give the new company control one share over 55,000. It is the intention, however, to obtain for the syndicate 56,000 shares out of a total of 110,000.

It was said yesterday a Brazilian capitalist is now in London confering with President Barber on the proposition made some time ago for the starting of a factory in Brazil for the manufacture of matches. The proposition, as discussed nearly a year ago, was to form a company in Brazil with a capital of $10,000,000, which should acquire the rights for the manufacture of matches in that country with the Diamond Match machinery, the Diamond Match Company to receive 50 per cent. of the stock in exchange for the machines it would furnish.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Av.	195	203
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	180	181½
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	68	71
Brooklyn Elevated	½	2
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	101	104
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway stock ex div.	73	75
Buffalo Street Railway, 1st consols	106	108
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R.	163	170
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	350
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	64	68
Kings County Traction	38	40
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	111	114
Second Avenue Railroad stock	110	135
Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108½	110
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	200
Third Avenue R. R.	159	161
Union Ry. 1st 5s, (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	90	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	67	70
Hoboken Ferry 5s	97½	99½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & N. J. Ferry stock	50	55
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	88	90
N. Y. & E. R. stock	64	68
Union Ferry stock	62	83
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	92	93½
Indianapolis Gas stock	131	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	106	108
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	60	62
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	72	74
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of New Jersey	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	71	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	101	103
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	207	210
Grand Rapids Gas stock	61	63
Mutual Gas Co. of New York	235	246
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	53	54
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	89	91
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	106	107
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	98	99
St. Paul Gas bonds	79	84
Standard Gas, New York	86	88
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	111	113
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	66	68
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	94	95

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42½	44½
American Typefounders'	29	32
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramps' Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	17	22
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	68	73
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	95	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10¾	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	48	50
Michigan Penin. Car 5 p. c. bonds	86	90
New York Air Brake Company	15	17
New York Biscuit Company 6s	103	105
Nicaragua Canal Con. (new)	1	4
Pennsylvania Coal	325	340
Pratt & Whitney	7	10
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	272½	273½
Trenton Pottery	7	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	40	45
Union Typewriter	6¼	7½
Union Typewriter pf.	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	72	74
Wagner Car Company	155	157
Worthington Pump pf.	80	83

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South American Tel.	118½	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	59	62½
Iron Steamboat	4	6
Iron Steamboat 6s	60	64
Madison Square Garden stock	2	8
Madison Square Garden 2d	8	60
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st	48	49
New York & New Jersey Tel.	130	133
New York Loan & Imp. stock	45	100
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Postal Telegraph & Cable Company	96¼	98½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	15½	17
Trow Directory pf.	33	40

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 62@62½. Sales of 10,000 ounces at 62½.

Commercial price of bar silver, 62c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48¼@49¾c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 419,032.38 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 7-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,085,983
Exports in the same period	1,056,856
Net imports	$29,127
Net imports, 1896	4,561,031
Net exports, 1895	17,095,287
Net exports, 1894	5,151,182
Net exports, 1893	5,193,344

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 600 shares of Cripple Creek Consolidated sold at .09, 300 shares Deadwood at 1.25, 300 shares Iron Silver, at 35, and 700 shares Yellow Jacket at .31@36, seller 10.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	313	Leather Mfrs'	185
Am. Exchange	172½	Lincoln National	150
Broadway	230	Manhattan	210
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mechanics'	185
Central National	160	Merchants'	140
Chase National	400	Metropolis	425
Chatham	290	Nassau	155
Chemical	4000	New York	225
City	500	New York County	700
Citizens'	125	Ninth National	100
Columbia	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	135
Commerce	205	Seaboard National	160
Continental	130	Seventh National	100
Corn Ex.	285	Shoe & Leather	90
East River	135	State of New York	115
Fifth Avenue	3000	Third National	75
First Nat. of S. I.	110	Tradesmens'	93
Garfield National	500	United States Nat.	175
Hanover	315	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	525	Western National	114

There was a sale of one share of American Exchange at 173.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1897.	1896.	1895.
FITCHBURG RAILROAD—			
Mileage	450	450	450
Month February	$492,296	$491,042	$479,585
From Jan. 1	1,020,064	1,089,059	992,913
NORTHERN PACIFIC—			
Mileage	4,497	4,497	4,497
3d week March	$287,870	$309,324	$308,720
From July 1	13,729,787	15,171,867	2,745,050
WESTERN N. Y. & PENNSYLVANIA—			
Mileage	651	651	651
3d week March	$46,300	$53,500	$56,200
From July 1	2,231,080	2,369,413	2,382,659
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO for February—			
Gross earnings	775,707	781,509	646,948
Op. expenses	573,873	586,525	482,946
Net earnings	201,834	194,984	164,002
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	7,052,486	6,926,100	6,430,226
Op. expenses	4,683,035	4,733,485	4,315,123
Net earnings	2,368,851	2,192,615	2,115,103
DETROIT & MACKINAC for February—			
Gross earnings	46,635	42,901	20,837
Op. exp. & taxes	27,784	26,607	10,737
Net earnings	18,851	16,384	10,099
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	216,509	258,821	141,598
Op. exp. & taxes	164,509	180,074	98,902
Net earnings	52,000	78,747	52,694
GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for February—			
Gross earnings	67,228	71,023	57,579
Exp. and taxes	44,611	49,082	40,992
Net earnings	22,617	21,957	16,587
From July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	608,495	601,042	585,365
Exp. and taxes	391,496	352,645	416,476
Net earnings	211,997	248,397	168,889
LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE for February—			
Gross earnings	1,567,828	1,616,570	1,364,940
Op. expenses	1,042,282	1,041,143	911,480
Net earnings	525,546	575,427	453,460
From July 1—			
Gross earnings	13,763,261	14,025,189	13,153,920
Op. expenses	9,212,079	8,943,265	8,002,786
Net earnings	4,550,582	5,081,924	5,151,134
N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN for February—			
Gross earnings	233,234	222,995	202,602
Exp. and taxes	196,630	194,609	202,579
Net earnings	61,604	38,296	26,023
July 1 to Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	2,641,808	2,552,392	2,495,484
Exp. and taxes	1,841,380	1,794,154	1,791,068
Net earnings	800,428	758,238	704,416
SAN ANTONIO & ARANSAS PASS for February—			
Gross earnings	131,420	127,520	128,580
Op. expenses	111,020	98,677	99,568
Net earnings	20,400	28,843	29,012
For eight months ended Feb. 28—			
Gross earnings	1,585,546	1,359,000	....
Op. expenses	994,095	902,377	....
Net earnings	591,451	456,623	....
SOUTHERN PAC

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves, we make the following offer of exchange into **NEW 3½ PER CENT. 100-YEAR GOLD BONDS** to the holders of the existing issues mentioned below:

We will receive from the date hereof **UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE**, Bonds of such issues, both Registered and Coupon (the latter having attached thereto all Coupons maturing after June 1st, 1897), and thereafter new 3½ per cent. Bonds at the price of 102½ will be delivered for the existing Bonds upon the computation, as of June 1st, 1897, of 3½ per cent. annual interest, payable semi-annually, viz.:

For every $1,000 **BUFFALO & ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND**, due April 1st, 1898, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1st, 1897, $1,040.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,014.70 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY 7 PER CENT. MORTGAGE BOND**, due April 1, 1899, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,073.19), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,047.02 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE AND SINKING FUND COUPON BOND**, due July 1, 1900, (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,130.56), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,102.98 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 of the same issue **REGISTERED BOND**, on which the April 1st, 1897, interest to the amount of 1¾ per cent. will be collected by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company (worth $1,130.56, less $17.50 =$1,113.06), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,085.91 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

For every $1,000 **LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO. 7% SECOND MORTGAGE BOND**, due December 1, 1908 (worth on a 3½ per cent. interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, $1,201.91), the holder will be entitled, at 102½, to $1,172.59 in the new 3½ per cent. Bonds.

We will receive Registered Bonds only when duly indorsed in blank; but all interest thereon payable on or before June 1, 1897, will be collected and be received by the registered owner directly from the Railway Company.

The exchange will be made as of the first day of June, 1897, from which date the new Bonds will bear interest.

The **NEW BONDS** to be delivered by us in exchange will be part of an issue for the aggregate principal sum of $50,000,000 to be made by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, dated June 1st, 1897, and payable June 1st, 1997, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; both principal and interest being payable in United States Gold Coin of the present standard of weight and fineness; and will be secured by a mortgage about to be made by the Railway Company.

The **MORTGAGE** will provide that all of the above issues of existing bonds are to be paid at maturity, so that thereafter the new 3½% Bonds will be secured by a First Mortgage upon railroads, leasehold interests, equipment, franchises, and income now owned or hereafter acquired by the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company. Until the complete satisfaction and discharge of each of the existing Mortgages above mentioned, the bonds secured by such Mortgage will be held by the Trustee of the new Mortgage and will be kept alive as additional security for the new Bonds to be issued thereunder.

Upon every exchange resulting in the right of the depositor to receive a fraction of a new Bond, we will buy such fraction at the price of 104, or, at the option of the depositor, we will sell to him at the same price the fraction necessary to complete a Bond for $1,000.

In exchange for each deposit of existing Bonds, we will issue our **RECEIPT**, showing the description and amount of such bonds deposited, and the amount of cash received from or paid to us with respect to any fraction of a Bond, and the amount of new Bonds to which the holder will be entitled.

The existing Bonds deposited with us will be lodged by us with the CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY of the City of New York, which will hold the same as Custodian under an agreement made with us for the protection of all parties in interest. Upon presentation of our Receipts to the said Trust Company on or after the day following the date thereof, it will stamp the same to the effect that it holds under its said agreement with us existing Bonds of the amount and description stated in such Receipts respectively.

The Trust Company will retain all existing Bonds so deposited with it (unless in case of re-exchange as hereinafter provided) until the same shall be exchanged for the new Bonds to be issued by the Railway Company; and after such new Bonds shall be received by it, will deliver the same to us upon our surrender of our Receipts calling for an equivalent amount.

As soon as the new Bonds are legally issued, according to our Agreement with the Railway Company, due notice will be given thereof, and upon presentation and surrender of our Receipts at our office, the holders will be entitled to receive the said new 3½ per cent. Gold Bonds, as stated therein.

If for any reason the Railway Company shall not have delivered the proposed new Bonds on or before the thirty-first day of July, 1897, then and in such event existing Bonds deposited with us of the amount and description stated in our Receipts will be returned through us to the holders, upon surrender thereof, repayment being made by the respective parties of the amount of cash received as set forth in said Receipt.

New York, March 20, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

To the Holders of

FIRST MORTGAGE FIVE PER CENT. BONDS AND OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE

Metropolitan West-Side Elevated Railroad Company (of Chicago.)

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated January 30, 1897, holders of Bonds and Stock are requested to deposit their holdings with **THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,** or the **AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 53 State Street, Boston,** under an agreement dated January 30, 1897.

Dated New York, March 24, 1897.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman,
WALTER G. OAKMAN,
SAMUEL THORNE. } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Meeting Notice.

Missouri, Kansas & Texas R'way Co.

45 WALL ST., NEW YORK, FEB. 27, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of any other business that may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the general office of the company, in Parsons, Kan., on Thursday, the 8th day of April 1897, at 12 o'clock noon.

Stock transfer books will be closed from the afternoon of March 6th until the morning of April 10th next.

H. C. ROUSE, President.

S. HALLINE, Secretary.

Office of the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New York, 37 and 39 Liberty St., New York, March 6th, 1897.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on MONDAY, April 5th, 1897, at 2 P. M., at the office of the company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 20th and reopened on April 6th.

WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station.
New York, March 29, 1897.

The Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday, the 24 day of April, (for the purposes of the next annual meeting of the stockholders,) and will be reopened on the morning of Friday, the 7th day of May next.

D. A. WATERMAN,
Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE
Second Avenue Railroad Company,
NEW YORK March 18th, 1897.

The annual election for directors and inspectors of the election of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the ensuing year will be held on Monday, April 5, 1897, at the office of the company, 96th St. and Second Av.

Polls open 10 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock noon; unless in the meantime fifteen minutes elapse without any vote being offered, when the polls may be closed by the inspectors.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on March 27th, and reopened in the morning of April 6th, 1897.

JOHN B. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company,
March 27th, 1897.

The annual election for Directors and for Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company, No. 123 Broadway, Room 6, New York City, on MONDAY, April 12th, 1897. The polls will remain open from 11 A. M. until 12 noon.

DUNCAN B. CANNON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, April 3d, 1897, preparatory to the annual meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on May 5th, and will be reopened on Friday, May 7th, 1897.

ARLYN COX, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

New York Security and Trust Company,
NO. 46 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL 1, 1897.
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie Second Mtge.
Metropolitan Crosstown R. R. Co.
City of Dallas, Texas.
Reform Club.
Central Railway Co. of Peoria, Ill.
Spring Brook Water Supply Co.
Venice and Carondelet R. R.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. 1st Mtge., 5% Bonds.
Kansas City Cable R'way Co. Consolidated Mtge.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company.
March 6, 1897.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 1st, 1897, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16th, 1897, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. March 16th, 1897, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. April 2d, 1897.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
NEW YORK, March 31, 1897.

The 129th Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6, proximo. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE BANK.
New York, March 30, 1897.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15, 1897.

Transfer books will be closed from April 5th to 15th, inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

TEXAS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage coupons, due 1st April, 1897, will be paid on and after that date by MORAN BROTHERS, 68 William Street.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PROPOSALS.

[10340]

COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, 1897.
TO CONTRACTORS.
PROPOSALS

For furnishing materials and performing work in the erection and completion of a Hospital Building on Gouverneur Slip, between Front and Water Streets, in New York City, pursuant to Chapter 703, Laws of 1894, as amended by Chapter 399, Laws of 1895.

Sealed estimates for the above work, indorsed with the above title, also with the name of the person or persons making the same, and the date of presentation, will be received at the office of the Comptroller, Rooms Nos. 14 and 15, Finance Department, Stewart Building, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, until Thursday, April 15th, 1897, at 12 o'clock M., at which place and hour the bids will be publicly opened by, and in the presence of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, or a majority of them, and read, and the award of the contract, if awarded, will be made to the lowest bidder, with adequate security, as soon thereafter as practicable. The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at the office of the Department of Public Works, with the sureties offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the service of a notice to that effect; and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the corporation, and thereupon the work shall be readvertised and relet, and so on until the contract be accepted and executed. The work to commence at such time as the Commissioner of Public Works may designate.

N. B.—Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or estimate. No bid will be accepted from, or contract awarded to, any person who is in arrears to the corporation upon debt or contract, or who is a defaulter, as surety or otherwise, upon any obligation to the corporation.

The entire work is to be completed within FIFTEEN MONTHS after the date of the signing of this contract.

The amount of security required is FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, as hereinabove specified.

Blank forms of estimates, and further information, if required, can be obtained on application at the office of the Comptroller, No. 280 Broadway; also the form of agreement, including the specifications for the work. For full information see City Record.—New York, April 2, 1897.

WILLIAM L. STRONG,
Mayor;
JOHN W. GOFF,
Recorder;
ASHBEL P. FITCH,
Comptroller;
ANSON G. McCOOK,
Chamberlain;
JOHN E. OAKLEY,
Chairman Committee on Finance,
Board of Aldermen;
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND, N. Y. H., MARCH 3, 1897.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock M., Eastern time, APRIL 8, 1897, and then opened, for printing required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Successful bidder will be required to furnish necessary plant and material. The work to be done on Governor's Island, N. Y. H., in a building furnished by U. S. rent free. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Printing." WM. S. PATTEN, Qr. Mr.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alta	.01	.01
Alpha Con	.04	.04
Andes	.17	.18
Belcher	.12	.13
Best & Belcher	.62	.63
Bullion	.09	.09
Caledonia	.10	.11
Challenge Con	.37	.36
Chollar	1.05	1.10
Confidence	.80	.80
Con. Cal. & Va	1.15	1.15
Con. Imperial	.01	.01
Con. New York	.01	.01
Crown Point	.16	.16
Exchequer	.06	.06
Gould & Curry	.28	.28
Hale & Norcross	.87	.87
Julia	.04	..
Justice	.03	..
Kentucky Con	.04	..
Mexican	.22	.22
Occidental Con	.14	.14
Ophir	.90	.90
Overman	.07	.07
Potosi	.34	.34
Savage	.26	.26
Sierra Nevada	.22	.22
Silver Hill	.01	.01
Union Con	.25	.25
Utah Con	.05	.05
Yellow Jacket	.29	.29

Silver bars, 62; Mexican dollars, 49½@50; drafts, sight, 20; telegraph, 22½.

COLORADO SPRINGS, April 1.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Thursday.	Wednesday.
Alamo	.05	.05
Anaconda	.54	.53½
Argentum	.28½	.29½
Blue Bell	.04½	.05
Consolidated	.00½	.00
Elkton	1.17	1.12½
Gibson	.20	.20
Golden Fleece	.30	.30
Grouse	.07¼	.07¼
Isabella	.40	.40
Jefferson	.06½	.10½
Pharmacist	.14½	.14½
Portland	.77	.77
Rosa	.00½	.00½
Union	.15¾	.18
Work	.09¼	.09¼

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:

Available cash balance	$222,045,006
Gold reserve	151,786,464
Net silver	19,916,350
United States notes in the Treasury	23,707,376
Treasury notes of 1890	26,886,470
Total receipts this day	2,971,241
Total receipts this month	2,971,241
Total expenditures this day	1,382,000
Total expenditures this month	1,382,000
Deposits in National banks	16,623,396
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	175,183
Government revenue receipts from internal revenue	407,059
Customs	2,372,211
Miscellaneous	101,970

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Thursday, April 1, 1897.

Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
111	113	10	American Express	112	112	112	112	...
12½	12½	816	American Spirits Mfg.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
29½	30	4	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	29¼	29½	29¼	29½	...
110¾	110⅞	16,214	American Sugar Ref.	111	111⅞	110	110⅞	+ ⅜
101¾	102	20	American Sugar Ref. pf.	101¼	102¼	101¼	102¼	+ ¼
87	89	400	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	...
73¾	74	1,710	American Tobacco	73¼	73¾	72¾	73⅝	+ ⅛
105	108	100	American Tobacco pf.	106	108	106	108	+ ½
28	28	8	Ann Arbor pf.	25½	25½	25½	25½	...
10½	10⅝	428	At., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
20	20⅛	2,980	At. T. & S. F. pf.	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
13¼	14	100	Baltimore & Ohio	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	...
9¼	10	100	Bay State Gas	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	...
20	21	200	Brooklyn Rapid Trans.	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
	5	200	Buff., Roch. & P. pf.	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
	57½	200	Canada Southern	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾	...
46	47	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	- ⅛
16¼	16¼	12,580	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	71¼	71¾	70¾	71⅛	+ ⅜
71¼	71¾	45	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf.	95¼	96	95½	96	+ ½
	98	24,206	Chicago Gas	70	70½	69¾	70	+ ⅛
78¼	78¾	14,070	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	72¾	73	72¾	73	+ ⅛
72⅞	73	100	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	132¾	132⅝	132¼	132⅝	- ⅛
131	132¾	1,840	Chi. & Northwestern	104¼	104¾	104¼	104¾	+ ⅛
104⅝	104⅞	4,540	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	61¾	62	61¾	62	+ ⅛
61¾	62¼	885	C., C. C. & St. Louis	89	89	89	89	...
29¼	29½	740	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	155¼	155¼	154½	155¼	+ ¾
8	8¼	644	Consolidated Gas Co.	102¼	102¾	99¾	102	- ⅛
155½	156	28,700	Delaware & Hudson	152	152	151	152	...
101½	101⅞	1,700	Del., Lack. & West	17	17	17	17	...
152½	154	23	Erie 2d pf.	63¼	63½	63¼	63½	+ ⅛
17	19½	100	Erie Tel. & Tel.	31¾	31¾	30½	31¼	- ⅜
63	64	2,300	General Electric	6½	6½	6½	6½	...
31½	31⅝	50	Iowa Central	73	73	73	73	- ¼
6	6½	100	Laclede Gas pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
72	75	100	Lake Erie & Western	59¼	59	58½	59	- 1
14	15	320	Lake Erie & West. pf.	164	164	164	164	- 2¼
60	62	110	Lake Shore	42	42¼	42	42½	+ ⅝
164½	165½	250	Long Island	45⅝	46	45¼	45¾	- ⅞
42	44½	4,870	Louisville & Nashville	84	84½	83⅝	84½	+ ⅝
45⅝	45⅞	5,428	Manhattan	104¼	104¾	103⅝	103⅝	- ⅞
84	84½	210	Metropolitan Traction	27¼	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+ ⅝
104¼	105	1,035	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	15½	15½	14⅝	15⅛	- 1
27¼	27½	2,485	Missouri Pacific	20	20	20	20	- ½
15⅝	15⅝	1,060	Mobile & Ohio	28	28	28	28	...
20¼	21	250	National Lead Co.	91	91	91	91	+ ½
23	23⅜	210	National Lead Co. pf.	5	5	5	5	+ ⅛
90½	91¼	178	New Central Coal	78	80¾	77¾	79¼	+ ⅝
4	4¼	200	New Jersey Central	99	99	98⅝	98⅝	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	26,190	New York Central	7	7	7	7	+ ⅛
37½	38½	2,533	New York Central	23	23	22½	22⅝	- ⅛
13	13	1,069	N. Y. Sus. & W. pf.	12	12	12	12	- ⅛
5½	6	762	Norfolk & Western	25	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅛
51	52	11,035	Norfolk & Western pf.	4	4	4	4	...
13⅝	14	1,096	North. American Co.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
10	10	10	Northern Pacific	34¾	35	34¾	35	+ ⅛
1	1¼	75	Northern Pacific pf.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
6	6	1,000	Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
5½	5¾	11,935	P. & R., all in. pd.	20	20	20	20	...
2	3	1,996	P. & R. 1st pf.	42¼	42¼	41¾	42¼	+ ⅛
10	14	1,696	P. & R. 2d pf.	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
160	180	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	150½	150½	150½	150½	+ ½
38	38½	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	...
12	13	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	...
		1,207	St. Louis Southw.	1	1¼	1	1¼	...
		4,548	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6	6	3½	5½	...
5½	5⅝	20	St. Paul, Minn. & Man.	117½	117½	117½	117½	+ ⅝
115	118	4,950	St. Paul & Omaha	57½	58⅝	57½	58	+ ⅝
57⅞	58	300	Southern Pacific	15	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
15½	16	300	Southern Railway	8	8½	8	8⅜	+ ⅛
8⅛	8⅜	1,930	Southern Railway pf.	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅛
26¾	26¾	160	Standard R. & T.	6¼	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
6⅞	6¾	1,480	Tenn. Coal & Iron	24¾	25⅛	24¾	25⅛	+ ⅜
25½	25¾	1,000	Texas Pacific	8	8	8	8	...
8¼	8½	200	Union Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
5⅞	6	100	U. P., Denver & Gulf	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	...
1¾	2	235	United States Leather	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	...
6⅞	7	600	U. S. Leather pf.	56¼	56½	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
56¼	56½	532	United States Rubber.	13¼	13¼	13	13	- ⅛
13	14	100	U. S. Rubber pf.	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
62¼	63½	100	Wabash	5	5	5	5	...
5	5½	1,760	Wabash pf.	13¼	13¾	12¾	13⅜	+ ⅛
81	81½	13,269	Western Union Tel.	82¼	82½	80½	81⅛	- ⅛
1	1¼	200	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1	1	1	1	...
3½	4	100	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	4	4	4	4	...
Sales		211,868						

Silver.

62 | 62½ | 10,000 | Bullion certificates | 62½ | 62½ | 62¼ | 62¼ | + ⅛

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s
1,000 107
Atch, Top & S F Gen 4s
13,000xd 80⅜
1,000 ..... 80⅝
2,000 ..... 80¾
500 ..... 80⅝
1,000 ..... 80½
17,000 Adjustment 4s 44¾
1,000 ..... 44⅝
2,000 ..... 44¾
1,000 ..... 44½
1,000 ..... 44⅝
2,000 ..... 44⅞
Austin & Northw'n 1st
10,000 85
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
9,000 110
Bur, Cedar Rap & N 1st,
Collat Trust 5s
3,000xl 103½
Canada So 1st Gtd
7,000 110
Canada Southern 2d
3,000 ..... 105½
Central of N J Gen 5s
17,000 110
Registered
1,000 ..... 108⅝
Central of N J 1st
Consol, 1890
1,000xl 106¼
Central Pac 6s, 1898
5,000 ..... 102⅝
Central Pac L G 5s
15,000xl 99
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s
9,000 ..... 72¼
1,000 ..... 72¼
Chic, Bur & Quincy,
Iowa Div 4s
2,000 ..... 98½
Nebraska Ext 4s,
Registered
15,000 90
Chic & E Ill Gen 6s
2,000 100
1,000 ..... 100½
Chic & E Ill Cons
1,000xl 124
Chic, G L & C Co 1st
8,000 ..... 96¼
Chic & Nor Pac 1st,
Trust Co Certfs
1,000 42
Chicago & Northwestern,
25-Year Deb 5s
2,000 ..... 109½
Chicago & Northwestern
Cons 7s
2,000 143
S F Deb 5s, 1983
2,000 ..... 112⅝
3,000 113
Chic, R I & Pac Ext 5s
1,000 ..... 104⅜
9,000 ..... 104⅝
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s
5,000 ..... 95¼
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s
1,000 101
Col Coal & Iron 6s
1,000 92
Col & Ninth Av 1st
1,000 ..... 115⅜
Edison Elec Ill Co of
N Y 1st 5s
4,000 ..... 110⅝
8,000 111
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
1,000 100
Erie Gen Llen 3-4s
2,000 ..... 64½
3,000 ..... 64⅝
7,000 ..... 64½
Erie 1st Mortgage
5,000c 108⅝
Fort Worth & D C 1st
5,000 57
Chic, St L & N O 5s,
Registered
20,000 ..... 118¼
Gen Elec Co Deb 5s
10,000xl 96
H & Tex Cen Gen 4s
1,000 66
International & Gt N 1st
1,000 119
Iowa Central 1st 5s
1,000 92
Kentucky Cen 1st 4s
2,000 80
Laclede Gas Ls Co of St
L 1st 5s
3,000s4f 95
L S & M So 1st Reg
12,000 ..... 111⅛
L S & M So 2d Coup
7,000 ..... 123⅛
Lehigh & W-B Con,
Assented
1,000 90
Lex Av & Pav F 1st
2,000 ..... 115¼
Long Island Ferry 4½s
1,000 ..... 83½
Louis & Nashv Cons
1,000xl 102⅜
Metropolitan Elev 2d
6,000 ..... 106⅜
Milwaukee & St Paul,
Chic & Mo Riv 5s
2,000 110
Chic & Pac Wn 5s
5,000 115
5,000s20f 115¼
Terminal 5s
1,000 113
La, C & Dav Div
1,000 ..... 110¼
Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold
5,000 132
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
1,000 ..... 82⅝
500 83
15,000 82
15,000 ..... 82¼
10,000 ..... 82⅝
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d
3,000 ..... 56¾
3,000 ..... 56½
3,000 ..... 56¾
Mob & Ohio Gen 4s
1,000 ..... 86¼
Nash, C & St L Con
4,000 100
N Y, Chic & St L 4s
6,000s3 ..... 104¼
N Y, Susquehanna & Western
Refunding 4s
1,000 ..... 93⅝
Norfolk & Western New
River 1st
3,000xl 111
North Pac 1st Reg
20,000 116
North Pacific 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 115½
North Pacific Gen Llen 3s
1,000 ..... 53⅜
1,000 53
16,000 ..... 53¼
Nor Pac Ry Pr Ln 4s
50,000 ..... 86¼
Northern Ry of Cal 5s
10,000xl 87⅜
Oreg R R Nav 4s
5,000 ..... 82¼
3,000 ..... 82⅜
2,000 82
People's G & C Chic
1st Cons 6s
3,000 103
10,000 ..... 102½
Peo & Eastern 1st
1,000xl 72
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pf Inc,
Trust Co Certfs
All Instlmts Paid
10,000 39
Phila & Reading Gen 4s,
Trust Co Certfs,
Assented
12,000 ..... 80⅝
12,000 80
5,000 ..... 79⅞
15,000 ..... 79¾
10,000c 80
3,000 80
Rio Grande Western 1st
1,000 ..... 71½
6,000 ..... 71⅞
11,000 72
4,000 ..... 72¼
St L & Iron Mountain
1st Ext 5s
2,000 ..... 102½
10,000 ..... 102⅝
St L & Iron Mountain 2d
5,000 103
St L & San Fran 4s
8,000 63
1,000 ..... 63¾
St L Southwestern 1st
3,000s80f 61
25,000 61
1,000 ..... 61¼
5,000 ..... 60½
13,000 60
10,000s30f 59
6,000 ..... 59¾
32,000 60
5,000 61
5,000 ..... 61⅝
1,000 ..... 61¾
5,000 62
5,000 ..... 62½
11,000 63
5,000 ..... 63¾
10,000 63
5,000s20f 63¼
12,000 63
1,000 ..... 63⅜
5,000 ..... 63⅝
1,000 ..... 62¾
5,000 ..... 62½
6,000 ..... 62⅝
St L Southwest 2d Inc
5,000 18
10,000 ..... 17½
1,000 16
2,000 ..... 15½
3,000 15
24,000 ..... 15¾
9,000 ..... 15¾
5,000 16
4,000 ..... 16½
10,000 ..... 16¾
11,000 ..... 16⅝
1,000 ..... 16¾
4,000 ..... 15¾
3,000 16
5,000 16
San Antonio & Ar P 4s
12,000 ..... 57½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 85½
Tenn C, I & R 6s,
Birmingham Div 1st
2,000 85
1,000 ..... 85½
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 88½
2,000 89
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc
25,000 ..... 19¼
20,000 19
5,000 ..... 19¼
Union Elevated 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 78½
4,000 ..... 78¾
Union Pacific 1st, '96
1,000 102
Union Pacific Gold 6s,
Collat Trust Notes
10,000 ..... 101⅝
Western Pacific Bonds
5,000 ..... 103½
West Un Col Tr 5s
1,000 ..... 107½

Total sales $974,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96½	...	Den. & R. G. pf.	38	39	Morris & Essex	162	165
4s, r., 1907	111	111¾	D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	9	Nat. Lin. Oil	12	13
4s, r., 1907, xl	112¼	112¾	D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	56	60	Nat. Starch	3	6
4s, c., 1907, xl	112¾	124¼	D., S. S. & A.	2	9	Nat. St. 1st pf.	51	60
4s, r., 1925	123¾	124	D., S. S. & A. pf.	5½	108	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	15
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124	Ed. El. Ill.	106	...	New Cent. Co.	4	6
5s, r., 1904	114	114½	E. E. Ill. of Brklyn.	102	...	New England	...	87
5s, c., 1904	114	114½	Erie	13	13¼	N. Y. & N. H.	169	172
Currency 6s, 1898	103⅜	...	Erie 1st pf.	29¼	30½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	11¾	13
Currency 6s, 1899	106¾	...	Eighth Avenue	335	342	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	...	72
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100½	...	Erie Tel. & Tel.	63	64	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	27	30
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100½	...	Ev. & T. H.	25	31	N. Y., O. & W.	13½	14
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅝	...	Ev. & T. H. pf.	37	43	Norfolk & W. pf.	60	70
Adams Express	148	150	Ev. & T. H. pf.	8	10½	Ohio Southern	...	5
Alb. & Sus.	174	...	Flint & P. M.	31	40	Omaha	119	123
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	56

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sales of Realty by Private Contract —The Syndicate Building Disposed of at Auction—Details of Business Done in the Auction Room.

KNOX McAFEE has sold for the trustees of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America, 146 West Eleventh Street, a three-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 57.8, to W. F. Moore.

The estate of Marc Eidlitz has sold to H. H. Day 418 East Eighty-fourth Street, a four-story flat, 20 by 60 by 102.2, for $15,000.

Robert Clark has bought of Joseph Mead the three-story and basement brick dwelling 413 West Eighteenth Street.

Pincus Lowenfeld and William Prager have bought through G. T. Ernst the four-story tenement, 608 East Ninth Street, on lot 27.6 by 98.11.

William J. Schliesma has bought of Frederick Michaels, at $20,000, the five-story tenement, 343 East Thirtieth Street, on lot 25 by 98.9.

Oscar Tschirky has purchased of the estate of A. G. Lassan the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 113 Lexington Avenue.

Charles Brogan, builder, has sold 1,204 and 1,206 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, two new three-story and basement brick houses, for $16,000.

I. Sondheimer has sold to a Mr. Levinsky, for about $14,000, the three-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 57 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 18 by 50 by 100.11.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have bought from Ira W. Knight and Agnes S. Meeks 5 and 7 Hester Street, two old five-story front and two-story rear tenements, on plot 50 by 100, and from the Simis estate the southeast corner of Church and Fulton Streets, a gore lot 77 by 8, with a rear of 1 foot, a long-established frame hat store.

The estate of Mayer Kahn has sold, at about $46,000, the four-story brownstone-front and basement residence he so long occupied on the southwest corner of Eighteenth Street and Park Avenue, on lot 20.6 by 81.2.

Alexander McDowell, builder, is reported to have bought for improvement by the erection of flats, ten lots on the northwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street and Manhattan Avenue, and another abutting on the One Hundred and Eighteenth Street corner, giving him the avenue block front.

The Petty, Soulard & Walker Realty Company has bought the plot 50 by 100 at the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Elton Avenue.

Sale of the Syndicate Building.

There was a good crowd present at the auction sales in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, but it was evident that curiosity rather than anything more substantial drew them together. The second foreclosure sale of the ill-fated skyscraper, the Syndicate Building, was one attraction. It was bought by the plaintiff, on one bid of $300,000 over incumbrances, amounting to $1,525,000, making a total of $1,825,000, a price nearer its actual value than the $2,058,292 bid at the first sale on Jan. 4.

Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, the four-story brick tenement, with stores, 545 Brook Avenue, on lot 24.11½ by 123.4 by 23.4 by 134.6, to Linton Matthews, for $14,050; also, in partition, the northwest corner of Seventy-ninth Street and Park Avenue, a four-story and basement brick dwelling, on lot 22 by 82, to Helen D. W. Haight, a party in interest, for $39,900, and to the same buyer, at $13,000 each, 266 to 276 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, six four-story brick flats, on lots 20.10 by 99.11 each.

The same auctioneer sold, by order of Randolph Guggenheimer, executor of the estate of Albert Weber, deceased, a plot of four lots, 25 by 100.5 each, on the north side of Seventieth Street and south side of Seventy-first Street, 323 feet east of Avenue A, running through, to Frederick Walker, for $1,750 each.

James L. Wells sold, in foreclosure, the southwest corner of Nassau and Liberty Streets, 79.2 by 111 by south 88.8 by east 9.2½ by north 8 inches by east 99.7 to Nassau Street, fifteen-story stone, brick, and iron front "Syndicate" office building, to the plaintiff, the New York Realty Company, for $1,850,000.

D. F. Ingraham sold, in foreclosure, 12 Fifth Avenue, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 26.3 by 100, to the plaintiff, Rosa Krajewski, for $64,750.

William Kennelly sold, in partition, 132 East Thirty-eighth Street, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, 20 by 24.9, to Virginia W. Davidson, a defendant, for $10,000.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, 203 West Ninety-fifth Street, a five-story brick flat, on lot 27.6 by 100.8½, to the plaintiff, Sarah W. Gilbert, for $24,150, and the adjoining five-story flat, 205 West Ninety-fifth Street, on lot 27 by 100.8½, to the plaintiff, Peter Donald, for $24,150.

Richard V. Harnett & Co. sold, in foreclosure, 12 Beekman Place, a four-story and basement brownstone-front dwelling, on lot 19 by 90, to J. B. Friedlander, for $9,000; also, in foreclosure, the southwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, a three-story brownstone-front tenement, on lot 25 by 100, to Max Danziger, for $25,500. Less than $13,000 was the amount of mortgage due on the latter property, in which the Murray Hill Bank held the equity. The sale was first advertised under foreclosure on Aug. 6, and no less than fourteen adjournments have since been announced.

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By James L. Wells, executor's sale, to take place at 11 o'clock A. M., northeast corner of Washington Avenue and East One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, about 58 by 120, three two-story frame dwellings on avenue, one with store, and two three-story frame dwellings on street.

By William Kennelly, partition sale, Edward Jacobs, referee, 719 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, north side, 131 feet west of Washington Avenue, 25 by 117.8, two-story frame building.

By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Edward Browne, referee, 1,071 Park Avenue, east side, 50.4 feet south of Eighty-eighth Street, 25.2 by 82.2¾, one-story brick store. Due on judgment, $11,418.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, 52 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, south side, 300 feet west of Park Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story and basement stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,296.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edward S. Peck, referee, 262 West Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 183.4 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 16.8 by 98.9, four-story brick building. Due on judgment, $5,666.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

No. 402 West Seventieth Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 68.10, Angelica B. Faber of 430 West Twentieth Street, owner; C. P. H. Gilbert of 18 Broadway, architect; cost, $15,000.

No. 324 East One Hundred and Second Street, for a five-story brick flat, 25 by 71, Edward Stelter of 328 East One Hundred and Second Street, owner; A. Balschun of 2,541 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $20,000.

Nos. 120 and 122 West Forty-seventh Street, for a six-story brick flat, 37.6 by 86.7, David Crear of 237 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; D'Oench & Simon of 289 Fourth Avenue, architects; cost, $40,000.

No. 22 West Fourth Street, for an eight-story brick building, with stores and lofts, 25 by 86, Frank O. Norman of 19 Elm Place, Brooklyn, owner; William J. Dilthey of 3 Union Square, architect; cost, $75,000.

Nineteenth Street and Broadway, northeast corner, for an eight-story brick building, with stores and salesrooms, 46 by 146, Almy G. Gallatin of 671 Fifth Avenue, owner; John B. Snook & Sons of No. 261 Broadway, architects; cost not estimated.

Avenue A, east side, whole front from Seventy-seventh to Seventy-eighth Streets, for a five-story brick public school, 204.4 by 108.4 by 123, the city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $260,000.

One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Boulevard, for a three-story and basement brick dwelling, 25 by 60, Martha M. Dederer of Long Branch, N. J., owner; G. Fred Pelham of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $15,000.

Manhattan Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Second Street, for four five-story brick flats, with stores, 27 by 85; William Rankin of 119 West Seventy-seventh Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $100,000.

No. 35 Pine Street, for a three-story brick office building, 24.1 by 71.10; Union Assurance Company of London, office at 54 William Street, owners; Lamb & Rich of 35 Nassau Street, architects; cost, $35,000.

Alterations.

No. 119 East Seventy-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; Catherine C. Johnston of 198 Union Street, Brooklyn, owner; John Sexton of 206 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $6,000.

No. 86 Maiden Lane, to a three-story and attic brick store and lofts; Edward H. Kellogg of 117 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, owner; E. Muldoon of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and Seventh Avenue, architect; cost, $800.

No. 357 Eighth Avenue, to a four-story brick store and tenement; John H. Meyer of 105 West Seventy-sixth Street, owner; William J. Fryer of 19 Broadway, architect; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 75 and 77 West Twelfth Street, to two three-story and basement stone and brick boarding houses; Samuel L. Pringle of 71 West Twelfth Street, owner; E. A. Turner of Ocean Parkway, Coney Island, builder; cost, $600.

No. 229 West Thirteenth Street, to a three-story brick dwelling; James S. Herrman of 238 West Seventy-first Street, owner; Philip Herrman & Sons of 227 West Thirteenth Street, builders; cost, $1,200.

No. 507 Greenwich Street, to a four-story brick and frame storage building; John T. Williams of 871 Madison Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $100.

Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, southeast corner, to four five-story brick tenements, with stores, 25 by 68 each; Thomas McManus, owner; John C. Burne of 101 West Forty-second Street, architect; cost, $7,600.

No. 4 Forsyth Street, to a three-story brick building, with lofts; A. S. Ratkowsky of 2 Forsyth Street, owner; William Burns of 287 Fourth Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

STREET OPENING MATTERS.

MEETING OF THE BOARD.—The Board of Street Opening and Improvement will meet in the Mayor's office at 11 A. M. today to consider unfinished business and such other matters as may be brought before it.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSIONERS.—Applications for appointment of Commissioners will be made by Corporation Counsel Scott in Part III., Special Term, of the Supreme Court, on April 6, in street opening proceedings, as follows: East One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, from Lind Avenue to Jerome Avenue. East One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, from the Concourse to Sheridan Avenue. Eastburn Avenue, from the Concourse to Belmont Street. Belmont Street, from Jerome to Morris Avenue, except that portion covered by approaches to the Concourse. Sheridan Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street. East One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, from the Grand Boulevard and Concourse to Anthony Avenue. Kirk Place, from Morris to Ryer Avenue. Mount Hope Place, from Jerome Avenue to Anthony Avenue. East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, from the Concourse to Morris Avenue.

Sherman Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street.

NOTICE OF HEARINGS.—(Commissioners meet at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street from the Southern Boulevard to Austin Place, April 14, 10 A. M. A public place to be bounded by East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Hall Place, and Rogers Place, April 14, 10:30 A. M. Emmerich Place, from Heath Avenue to Kingsbridge Road, April 14, 10:30 A. M. East One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Street, from Walton to Sheridan Avenue, April 12, 3 P. M. East One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, from Morris to Railroad Avenue West, April 3, 10:30 A. M. Oliver Street from Webster to Marion Avenue, April 12, 11 A. M. East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, from Mott Avenue to Exterior Street, April 9, 3 P. M. College Avenue, from East One Hundred and Sixty-third Street to East One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, April 2, 4 P. M.

ASSESSMENTS COMPLETED. (Commissioners' offices are at 90 and 92 West Broadway.)—In the opening of East One Hundred and Ninety-fifth Street, Webster to Marion Avenue. Objections will be received until May 1, and hearings ten days thereafter. Application for confirmation of report will be made in Part III., Supreme Court, May 28.

One Hundred and Eightieth Street, from Third Avenue to Webster Avenue. Objections received until May 1, and hearings ten days thereafter. Application for confirmation to be made in Part III. of Supreme Court May 28.

One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, between King's Bridge Road and Amsterdam Avenue. Objections received until April 26. Application for confirmation to be made May 21.

Oakley Street, from Mount Vernon Avenue to Verio Avenue. Objections received until May 1. Application for confirmation to be made May 28.

Napier Avenue, from Eastchester Avenue to Mount Vernon Avenue. Objections received until April 24. Applications for confirmation to be made May 17.

East One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, from the Southern Boulevard and Bostony Road to the Bronx River. Objections received until April 17. Application for confirmation to be made May 17.

Ten days' hearing is allowed for objectors after the final date for the filing of objections in each proceeding.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, April 1.

JEFFERSON ST, 32; Joseph Levy and others to Esther Schlang..... $1
HENRY ST, 326; Minnie Bucky to Alonzo E. De Baun..... 1
MONROE ST, 263; Henry Meyer and wife to Joseph Blonsky..... 1
4TH ST, 245 West; Jane Dobson to Maria R. Gibbons, ¼ part..... 1
SAME PROPERTY; Edmund R. Gibbons and another to same..... 1
RIVINGTON ST, 59, and 184 to 188 Eldridge St; Harry Fischel and wife to University Settlement Society of New York. 48,500
35TH ST, s s, 239 ft e of 9th Av, 15.4x98.9; Margaret Kydd to E. B. Moon... 100
37TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 3d Av, 50x98.9; The Bottlers and Manufacturers' Association to The Bottlers' and Manufacturing, Collecting, and Distributing Company..... 41,400
LEXINGTON AV, 244; Mary L. Harrison and another to Charles H. Russell Av. 1
39TH ST, s s, 123.4 ft e of Lexington Av, 21.8x98.9; Anna W. Sherman to H. H. Cook..... 1
28TH ST, n s, 185.11 ft e of 6th Av, 21.4 x98.9; Marcus A. Bettman and wife to Phineas Lewinson..... 1
42D ST, n s, 120 ft w of 5th Av, 20x100.4; George W. Thedford and wife to Matthew F. O'Connell..... 1
8TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of 2d Av, 20x112.10; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser..... 27,750
BETTRIDGE ST, 9; Mabel H. Goodrich to Elizabeth A. Part..... 10,150
BROOME ST, n s, 42 ft w of Norfolk St; George Kocher and wife to Jacob Levy.. 1
FORSYTH ST, 182 to 186; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Jonas Weil and another 1
AVENUE C, e s, 72 ft n of 4th St, 24x82.3; Pauline Jacob to Jacob Jacob..... 1
8TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of 2d Av, 26x112.10; the Hebrew Christian Mission to Julius Dreyfus..... 1
10TH AV, n e corner of 31st St, 24.8x60; Moser Arndtstein and wife to Christian Stoehr..... 1
20TH ST, 41 West; Juan Garcia y Ravina and wife to Miguel R. Martinez..... 5,600
15TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 7th Av, 25x103.3; Daniel D. Lawson and wife to Herman Wronkow..... 1
30TH ST, s s, 192.6 ft w of 1st Av, 22.6x 98.9; Catharine Golding to Julia A. Nicholson..... 17,000
19TH ST, n s, 168.3 ft e of Broadway, 60x 92; Harry Chaffee to Daniel A. Kendall.. 1
8STH ST, n s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.8; Bertha Seligman to Antonio Pagliaro..... 29,000
53D ST, 362 West; Alexander Moore and wife to Charles Scheideler..... 1
48TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x 90.4; Rachel McAuley to Collins M. Graves..... 100
68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 29.6x100; Mary J. Moore to Alexander Moore..... 1
48TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 7th Av, 16.8x50; Mary Archer to Rachel McAuley..... 100
68TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 29.6x100; Alexander Moore to Mary J. Moore..... 1
87TH ST, n s, 131 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.8; Henry Michaelis and wife to Maria Hohman..... 18,500
AVENUE A, e s, 70.8 ft n of 80th St, 25.6x98; Theodore Schroeder to George Schroeder..... 1
PARK AV e s, 50.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x 90; Joseph McFarland and wife to George Fritz..... 27,000
79TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of 2d Av, 55x102.2; Ignatz Schultz and wife and others to Isaac Blum..... 1
1ST AV, e s, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 25.6x100; Minna Barth to Albert Weiss..... 1
PARK AV, e s, 45.2 ft n of 73d St, 19x 95.11; Park Av, e s, 64.2 ft n of 73d St, 19x95.11; Park Av, e s, 83.2 ft n of 73d St, 19.4x irregular; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Esther H. Tremain..... 1
19TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 4th Av, 50x 92; Daniel R. Kendall to Harry Chaffee. 1
MORRIS AV, e s, 123 ft n of Morris Av, 21x100; Mary L. Ward to Thomas J. Lynskey..... 100
138TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x 100; Ruth A. Getty to Henry Muller and wife..... 1
ST. ANN'S AV, n w corner of 135th St, 25x98; Louis Wirth to George Schaefer and wife..... 10
TINTON AV, w s, 194 ft n of 165th St, 75x100; Charles W. Nash and wife to Joseph Pinchbeck and another..... 5
TINTON AV, 1,041; Joseph Pinchbeck and wife and others to Jacob Janss..... 6,500
BEACH AV, e s, 76.6 ft n of Dawson St, 25x97.7; Ellen Quigley to James P. Hoy. 10
JOHN ST, s w s, Lot 18, map of East Tremont; James H. Lucas and another to Henry J. Smith..... 10
MAIN ST, to West Farms, e s, Lots 16 to 23, map of estate of Harriet Bates; Ephraim C. Gates and others to Otis J. Stephens..... 66,316
BERRIAN AV, e s, map of land of Charles Berrian, 24th Ward; Samuel J. Tyler and wife to Henry Gucker..... 1
JEROME AV, e s, 325 ft n of Potter Place, 25x100; Norman W. Palmer and wife to Annie A. Corbett..... 1,500
91ST ST, 122 East; Franz Jaeger to Margaret L. Haughey..... 1
52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 30x99.8; Fannie Joseph and another, as executors, &c., to Charles Leiber and wife.. 25,000
52D ST, n s, 90.6 ft w of 1st Av, 20x100.5; Fannie Joseph and another, executors, to Richard Everett..... 16,000
1ST AV, 1,061; Gertrude Schmuimerich to Julius Eschenbach and another..... 19,850
80TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x 102.2; Henry Waldenstein and wife to William Gruner and wife..... 15,000
82D ST, 169 East; Kate M. Williams to Rudolph Troest..... 10
PARK AV, e s, 75.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x 90; Joseph McFarland and wife to Lea Meyer Gunz..... 27,500
PARK AV, e s, 25.8 ft n of 95th St, 25x 90; same to Christian Reiner and wife.. 50
52D ST, 340 East; Fannie Joseph and others to Richard Everett..... 1
2D AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 43d St, 20x81; George Schroeder and wife to T. Schroeder..... 1
52D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 30x99.8; Fannie Joseph and others to Charles Leiber and wife..... 1
51ST ST, 50 East; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Celia A. Green..... 50,000
INTERVALE AV, w corner of 169th St, 58.5x110.1x57.11x110.4; Stebbins Av, n w corner of 167th St, 85.3x29.2x90x84.3; William S. Wilson to Thomas A. Wilson..... 1
HULL AV, s e corner of Woodlawn Road, 50x88.6x52.3x108.11; executors of Marial L. Travers and others to Henry H. Locher..... 2,815
Lot 28, map of east part of property of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, 12th Ward; Elliot Williams, as receiver, to Ferdinand Forsch..... 1
FORDHAM AV, n w corner of Tallmage St, 100.10x irregular; Herman Wronkow and wife to Daniel D. Lawson.. 1
98TH ST, n s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 75x 100; Isaac L. Smith to Hugo Well..... 88,000
5TH AV and 113th St, s w corner, 100.11x100; Jacob M. Newman to Theodore A. Cordier..... 1
124TH ST, 134 East; Charles Stewart and wife to Michael W. Forrest..... 1
116th St, s s, 127.4 ft e of Pleasant Av, 16.8x100.11; Jacob Lendeman and wife to Eliza L. Moreau..... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.6x86; Theodore A. Cordier and wife to Julius Fleischmann and wife..... 1
51ST ST, 46 East; Randolph Guggenheimer and wife to Celia A. Green..... 48,000
10TH ST, n s, 127.6 ft e of 1st Av, 17.8x 100.11; W. S. Jarvis, as trustee, to Rosa Hyam..... 7,100
107TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 100x 75x100; 107th St, s s, 225 ft e of 1st Av, 100x100.11; Barton N. Harrison, referee, to Ratje Bunke..... 17,400
109TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Alphonse Hogenauer and others to John Weisbecker..... 1
118TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 8th Av, 25x 100.11; George Schroeder and wife to Theodore Schroeder..... 1
104TH ST, s s, 168.3 ft e of West End Av, 16.6x80; John Stewart to O. B. Ackerly..... 1
132D ST, s s, 176 ft w of 7th Av, 15.8x 99.11; William S. Young to Cornelia S. Young..... 1
125TH ST, n s, 322.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 38.9x99.11; Joseph L. Liscomb and wife to George D. Elghmie..... 65,000
8TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 20x 100.11; William Herzog and wife to Joseph Meyer..... 1
MADISON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 25.6 x85; Julius Fleischman and wife to George F. Steers; w s of 3d Av, at the centre of the block, between 126 and 127th Sts, 1 year..... 1
MCAULEY, Rachel, to Winston H. Hagen; n s of 48th St, 86.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 2,500
SAME to Harry P. Pike, trustee; n s of 48th St, 86.8 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years..... 1,000
MURRAY, Matthew T., and wife to Matthew F. O'Connell; s s of 54th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, 2 years..... 18,000
RANKIN, William, to Morris Steinhardt; s w corner of Manhattan Av and 102d St, 9 months..... 10,000
SCHMUCK, Herman, and Michael Montag and wives to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; w s of St. Ann's Av, 74.10 ft n of Southern Boulevard, or 133d St, 6 months..... 10,500
SAME to same; w s of St. Ann's Av, 49.11 ft s of 134th St, 9 months..... 1,800
STEPHENS, Olin J., to George W. Stephens; Lots 16 to 23, map of estate of Harriet Bates, 3 9-12 years..... 1,800
SORENSEN, Elizabeth, to George Leask, executor and trustee; s s of 29th St, 114 ft e of 9th Av, 3 years..... 6,904
SCHRAMM, Charles E., to Charlotte H. Heck; Courtlandt Av, n corner of Depot St, 1 year..... 24,000
SCHAEFER, George, and wife to Louis Wirth; St. Ann's Av, n w corner of 135th St, 1 year..... 700
SCHROEDER, George, and wife to Theodore Schroeder; e s of Avenue A, 76.8 ft n of 80th St, 3 years..... 4,500
ACKLEY, J. Edward, to Marie L. Hall and another, as committee; e s of 5th Av, 82.2 ft n of 84th St, 3 years..... 5,000
ARNSTEIN, Emanuel, and wife to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 920 Columbus Av, 3 years..... 50,000
ALLISON, Catherine B., to William H. Wallace, executor; Lot 47, map of Unionport, 1 year..... 18,000
BALDWIN, Aphra, to Abbie A. Leward; 286 Henry St, 3 years..... 800
BOSWORTH, Mary H., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 41 Park Av, 5 years 1,500
BAGG, Henrietta, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 26 West 46th St, 3 years 85,000
BUCKLEY, John P., and Alfred Roe; w s of Lexington Av, 50.9 ft s of 94th St, 1 year..... 25,000
BERRY, James, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; e s of 7th Av 23 ft s of 20th St, 1 year..... 2,000
BROWN, James D., to Annie V. R. Wells; n w corner White Plains Road and Elizabeth St, 5 years..... 8,000
BUSCHOW, Gustav, to Leopold E. Georgi; s s of 14th St, 205 ft e of Avenue B, 5 years..... 1,300
BECKER, Ernie C. and Henry C., to Ephraim B. Becker; Lots 304 and 305, map of Van Nest Park, 1 year..... 1,600
STEPHENS, Olin J., to George W. Stephens; Main St, to West Farms Road, e s, 339 ft n of Westchester Av, 4 years. 800
TREMAIN, Esther F., to Henry H. Jackson; e s of Park Av, 45.2 ft n of 73d St, 1 year..... 15,000
SAME to same; e s of Park Av, 64.2 ft n of 73d St, 1 year..... 3,000
SAME to same; e s of Park Av, 83.2 ft n of 73d St, 1 year..... 3,000
UMBERFIELD, John C., and wife to David E. Oppenheimer and another; n s of 88th St, 60 ft w of Central Park West, 1 year..... 3,000
VAN INGEN, Edward K., and wife to United States Trust Company of New York; e s of 5th Av, 35 ft s of 72d St, 5 years..... 90,000
WELCKER, John E., to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; s s of 109th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 300,000
WELCKER, John E., and wife to Alphonse Hogenauer and another; s s of 109th St, 250 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year..... 11,750
WEISS, Albert, and wife to Leopold Barth; e s of 1st Av, 51.1 ft s of 84th St, 3 years..... 18,000
WATSON, George D., and another to John D. Wing and others; n s of 70th St, 372.6 ft w of West End Av, secures indebtedness..... 5,000
WERNER, Rebecca, to Emma D. Stone; 101 Norfolk St, 3 years..... 50,000
WERTHEIM, Baruch, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 4th St, 74 ft w of Broadway, 5 years..... 25,000
BLONSKY, Joseph, to Henry Meyer; 235 Mulberry St, installments..... 55,000
DEVLIN, William J., to William Foster; n w corner of 60th St and Lexington Av, 1 year..... 2,000
DE SOLA MENDES, Frederick, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 105th St, 125 ft e of Boulevard, 3 years.. 14,000
DALE, Anna T. and James S., to Emmett V. Howell; n w corner of Walton Av and 149th St, 1½ years..... 10,000
DEVLIN, William J., to John J. Buckley; n w corner of 60th St and Lexington Av, 1 year..... 2,500
DALE, Frank T., to Emmett J. Howell; n s of Grand Av, 879.1 ft w of 4th St, or Oneida Av, 1½ years..... 15,000
EVERETT, Richard, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 349 East 52d St, 3 years..... 5,000
ECKSTEIN, Adolf, to Emanuel Hellner and another; e s of Amsterdam Av, 25.7 ft s of 151st St, 5 years..... 4,000
EICH, Margaret, to Elizabeth Eich; s w s of 15th St, 94 ft w of Avenue A, (lease,) 2 years..... 3,500
GEIS, Lena, Josephine F., and Louise, to Mary Seitz; 218 East 122d St, 5 years.. 1,000
GORSCH, Arthur, to Felix Levy and Leopold Jonas; e s of Webster Av, 122 ft n of 171st St, 6 months..... 7,000
GREENE, Celia A., to Randolph Guggenheimer; 46 East 51st St, 3 years.. 5,625
SAME to same; 50 East 51st St, 3 years. 18,000
HEILNER, Emanuel, and Moses J. Wolf to Solomon A. Fatman; 18 East 17th St, 3 years..... 18,000
HOFFMAN, Mary M., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 52d St, 433 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years..... 35,000
LEIBER, Charles, and wife to Fannie Joseph, executrix, and Samuel Schwarzschild, executor, &c.; s s of 52d St, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 3 years..... 20,000
LEVY, Hermann, and wife to Hiram V. V. Braman and another trustees, &c.; n s of 75th St, 268.9 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 15,000
MCNALLY, Mary, to Abraham Lindo and another; s s of 138th St, 150 ft w of Home Av, (closed,) installments..... 10,000
MCGOVERN, Hannah and Mary, to John Hardy; 140 ft w of 66th St, 3 years.. 7,000
SAME to John Hardy; same property, 3 years..... 4,000
MILLER, Edith McK., and husband to Union Trust Company of New York; 122 East 40th St, 3 years..... 2,000
MCNALLY, Mary and Harry to Mildred E. Trout, as guardian; s s of 138th St, 150 ft w of Home Av, (closed,) 3 years..... 22,000
SPIES, John, and Jacob Spies and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 124th St, 1,524 and 1,526 3d Av, 5 years..... 14,000
SAME to same, 1,520 and 1,522 3d Av, 5 years..... 58,000
SAME to same, 1,520 and 1,522 3d Av, 5 years..... 37,000
SMITH, Henry J., to Albert L. Lowenstein; s w corner of John St, lot, map of East Tremont..... 230
SPRINGSTEEL, George S., and wife to Van Loan Whitehead and another, executors; Lots 149 and 150, map of 370 lots, McGraw estate, 5 years..... 2,000
SHOYER, Rebecca A., to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 11 West 70th St, 3 years..... 26,000
WEINER, Simon, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; e s of 4th Av, 39.6 ft s of 26th St, 3 years..... 10,000
SAME to Benton E. Wells and wife; w s of Bristow St, 395 ft s of Jennings St, 3 years..... 2,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BALDWIN, Edwin, as guardian, to Hamilton A. Gale..... $1
BLISS, Lydia A., to Mary F. Tomlinson... 5,000
BROWN, Augustus C., trustee, to Mary Lewis..... 60,875
BORGER, Max, to Henry Marks..... 1
CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW York and another, trustees, &c., to Central Trust Company of New York, (three assignments)..... 70,000
SAME to Albert Hallgarten..... 1
SAME to Central Trust Company of New York, ½ part..... 5,000
CITY REAL ESTATE COMPANY to Fredericka Rupprecht..... 19,000
GARRY, Daniel, to Della Garry..... 1
HASTINGS, Henry, executor, to Franklin Pierce..... 12,000
SAME to same..... 12,000
HALLGARTEN, Julia, and another, trustees, to Eleanor Halkarten..... 1
SAME to same..... 1
SAME to Alice Hallgarten..... 1
IMHOF, Henry, as executor to Henry Morgenthau..... 1,070
JONAS, Leopold, to Felix Levy..... 1
MCCARTHY, James, to Richard O'Gorman..... 3,500
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Hudson River Bank..... 14,000
SAME to the Corn Exchange Bank, two assignments..... 28,000
NEWMAN, Jacob M., to Thomas R. A. Hall and another..... 1
O'CONNELL, Matthew F., to George W. Thedford..... 10,000
PIKE, Harry C., trustee, to Charles H. Duglise..... 13,000
SATTERLEE, Jane L., to H. T. Kingsbury..... 5,500
STEPHENS, George W., to E. C. Gates and others..... 14,000
STRAUSS, Frederick A., to Emily L. Ford..... 1
WRONKOW, Herman, to D. D. Lawson.. 1
BUCKLEY, John J., to Edward F. Browning..... 15,000
ROSENBERG, Julius, to F. H. Baumuller. 2,000
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Solomon de Jonge..... 55,000
MARBURY, Elizabeth, to Frederick A. Snow..... 25,854

Mechanics' Liens.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, s e corner of 91st St, 90x150; Jacob Ringler & Son against Armintha Merritt, owner and contractor, also William J. Merritt Company, contractor..... $625
110TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 102x102; same against Lucy E. Turner and another, owners; William C. Turner, contractor..... 920
179TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Webster Av, 20x40; James Kean against Edward Trenholm, owner and contractor..... 28
JENNINGS ST, s s, 178 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 87.9x128.8x irregular; John Vetterer against John E. Vill, owner and contractor..... 34
179TH ST, s s, 60 ft e of Webster Av, 25x60; Andrew S. Wright against Edgar Trenholm, owner and contractor..... 110
61ST ST, 418 East; Denison P. Chesebro and Alfred B. Davidson against Bertha Eckel, owner; A. Hoeberman, contractor. 25

Lis Pendens.

BROADWAY, 287; Daniel Seymour against Walton Storm and others, (to set aside deeds.)
50TH ST, 43 East; The New York Steam Company against Gerardine H. Hickok, (warrant of attachment.)
PARK AV, s e corner of 171st St, 100x150; Emily C. Ditchett against Rose Pesciotta, or Pestiotta, and John W. Ritchie, (to foreclose mortgage.)
140TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 50x 100; David Quigley against Babette Blumenthal and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)
40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x100; Thomas Woods and John W. Hutton against Julia Schneider and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
50TH ST, s s, 21 ft e of 2d Av, 18.6x80; Julia Bauer against Max A. Bauer and others, (for a partition.)
23D ST, 318 to 326 East; The Wells & Newton Company against John R. Todd and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
80TH ST, n s, 317.6 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x 100.8; Paul B. Pugh and others against Pinkus Nathan and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)
BROOME ST, 381; Jacob A. Geissenhainer and another, trustees, against August Eickhoff and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New York City.

ISAAC BERMAS.—Willard U. Taylor has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings in Isaac Bermas of 218 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street on the application of Henry Nieland, Jr., who obtained a judgment against him in Kings County for $7,500. Mr. Bermas was the owner of the steamer Canonicus, which was burned in June, 1894. It was insured for $10,000. He has two suits pending in the Supreme Court to recover $3,800 insurance, which have not yet been tried. The balance of the insurance was paid by other companies by a compromise.

CHARLES MAHR.—Charles Mahr, dealer in meat at 1,208 Third Avenue, confessed judgment yesterday for $7,670, in favor of his brothers, Henry J. and Julius D. Mahr, for the amounts due on mortgage demand notes, which he gave them for money loaned to him from Jan. 20, 1893, to Feb. 15, 1897. He has been in business there since 1889, had a good stand, and did a large business, but it is said that it was mostly on book account, which made him slow pay at times. Frank G. Wilson, his attorney, said that Mr. Mahr had transferred the business to his brothers some time ago, as they had been loaning him money right along, and they thought it was about time to put their claim in judgment. He could give no idea of his liabilities.

Out of Town.

ANTON KASA.—An attachment has been obtained in New York against Anton Kasa, dealer in clothing at Long Island City, for $323, in favor of Selig & Stern, for clothing sold to him.

JOSEPH F. AND FRANCIS H. BEERS.—Transcripts of judgments from Rochester were filed in New York yesterday against Joseph F. and Francis H. Beers, the latter not summoned; in favor of John Owen, $2,778; P. S. Bailey, $1,041; William P. McCormack, $1,040, and Charles J. Allen, $239.

Judgments.

Thursday, April 1.

The first name is that of the debtor.

AUERBACH, Philip—R. Leamans..... $271
BURNETT, James G. D.—C. S. Phillips and others..... 1,737
BEERS, Joseph F.—Charles J. Allen..... 239
SAME—J. Owen..... 2,728
SAME—P. S. Bailey and another..... 1,041
SAME—William P. McCormick..... 1,040
BRANDT, Jackson—G. R. Reed..... 237
BLOOM, Morris—Victor Distilling Company..... 87
C

GOV. PINGREE'S REQUISITION

District Attorney Olcott Advises Gov. Black Not to Extradite Christiansen.

NOT EVIDENCE TO CONVICT.

Mr. Olcott Thinks the Michigan Governor Has Been Imposed Upon in This Case—The Two Officers, as Well as the Prisoner, Are to be Tried.

District Attorney Olcott will oppose the recognition of Gov. Pingree's requisition to extradite again Anton M. Christiansen who, Tuesday, bought his freedom from the Michigan officers who were taking him to Lenawee, Mich., on a warrant charging him with embezzlement. Mr. Olcott will demand that the officers, Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Jacob N. Sampson, and Sheriff E. E. Ferguson, be tried under the indictments found against them in this county for conniving at the escape of a prisener, and that Christiansen be held for escaping, and to serve the State as a witness against them.

Mr. Olcott made this statement yesterday of the present status of the case:

"That Gov. Pingree was imposed upon is quite evident.

"John E. Bird, Prosecuting Attorney of Lenawee County, Mich., in his application for the requisition, dated March 26, 1897, certified 'that, in his opinion, the ends of public justice require that the said Anton Christiansen be brought to this State for trial at the public expense; that he believes he has sufficient evidence to secure his conviction; that this application is not made for the purpose of enforcing the collection of a debt, or for any private purpose whatever, and that if the requisition applied for be granted, the criminal proceedings shall not be used for any of said objects.'

"Mr. Bird forwarded to Gov. Pingree, in accordance with the requirements of the Michigan practice, an affidavit made by Darius W. Loree, the complainant, that he also believed all the statements of the application and that he desires Christiansen's return only for the purpose of public justice, and not to give opportunity for private civil process, or to compel him to settle or compromise any asserted debt or other private demand.'

"Gov. Pingree issued his requisition on the strength of these representations. The real purpose of the proceeding has been demonstrated, Christiansen, says Mr. Sampson, the Assistant Prosecutor told him he had been sent on to settle with him and showed him a paper from which he read a list of Loree's claims, &c. The fact that, notwithstanding Prosecutor Bird's sworn statement to the contrary, he did not have evidence sufficient to warrant Christiansen's conviction is shown by Mr. Bird's own telegrams to me that the success of the prosecution depended entirely upon attendance of a witness in New York."

Gov. Pingree has sent an officer with a request for Christiansen's extradition, and yesterday Mr. Olcott telegraphed to his private secretary, Willard K. Bush: "In view of developments demonstrating falsity of representations contained in affidavit of Public Prosecutor Bird and Darius W. Loree, upon which Gov. Pingree was induced to demand Christiansen's surrender, I have suggested to Gov. Black that his delivery over now would be in my opinion a perversion of justice. Aside from palpable ulterior and improper motives actuating the proceeding Mr. Bird's telegrams to me announce, notwithstanding his sworn statement to the contrary, that he has not sufficient evidence to warrant Christiansen's conviction. Moreover, Christiansen is now under indictment and awaiting trial here."

To Col. W. M. Griffith, secretary to Gov. Black, Mr. Olcott wired: "Christiansen having been liberated with knowledge and sanction of Michigan authorities after extradition demand had been honored by Gov. Black, that proceeding is finally ended. In view of palpable ulterior motives, I respectfully submit that any further or subsequent demand for his surrender ought to be denied. According to Prosecutor Bird's own telegrams he has not evidence sufficient to convict. Moreover, Christiansen is now under indictment and awaiting trial for escape here. I beg to suggest that his surrender now in view of facts demonstrating the falsity of the representations upon which Gov. Pingree was induced to make his original requisition would be a gross perversion of justice."

Jacob A. Sampson gave $500 bail yesterday in General Sessions for his appearance when wanted, and left immediately for his home in Lansing. The charge against him is a misdemeanor. The maximum penalty is one year in prison and a fine of $1,000. Lawyer Abraham Levy, who appeared for Mr. Sampson, said the District Attorney has no case against his client or against Sheriff Ferguson. According to his view of the matter, as soon as Christiansen was handed over to the agent of the Michigan Government he was to all intents and purposes in the State of Michigan.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK: 30, 32, 34 EAST 57TH ST.
THE PEEBLES & THOMPSON SCHOOL FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Miss D. E. MERRILL, Miss L. A. BUSHEE, Mrs. S. S. VAN LAER, Principals and Proprietors.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls. RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets, New York.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities.

German Thoroughly taught; moderate fee. 96 East 10th St. PROF. HEIDEMANN.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Matawan, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for college or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE (LONG ISLAND) has been successfully educating Young Boys for thirty-five years. E. HINDS.

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

AT MISS McCABE'S DANCING SCHOOL, 21 East 17th, private and class lessons daily; beginners any time

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Acquaintance of lady or gent to assist me in selling stock to open some mining property; will be in New York soon. For more particulars address J. LORENZO, care of G. D., Spokane, Washington.

DIAMONDS and WATCHES on weekly payments; no trash. Call or address Watch Supply Co., 4 Maiden Lane, Room 2; all goods guaranteed.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country; city reference. 113 West 56th St., second bell, east side.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; does all kinds of cooking; makes all kinds desserts; good baker; country in Summer; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in private family; best of references. 20 West 87th St., store. Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city reference. M. G., Box 88, 1,242 Broadway.

COOK.—By a Protestant girl, as a first-class family cook; understands soups, meats, and desserts; city or country. 20 West 87th St., store.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in a private family; assist with wash; city reference. 417 West 40th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; soups, meats, entrées; desserts; good baker. 241 East 29th St., ring twice.

COOK.—By a first-class English cook where kitchenmaid is kept; city or country; city reference. 452 6th Av., F. M.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in private family; best city reference. 486 7th Av.

COOK.—First-class; in private family, by day, week, or month; terms moderate. G., 320 3d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook. Apply at present employer's, 680 Madison Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in private family; can take full charge of gentleman's country place; first-class references. Dingley, 268 West 4th St.

COACHMAN.—English; 26; married; medium size; neat appearance; good references; present employer can be seen. George Hunt, 117 West 52d St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—By a coachman; ten years' first-class reference; country preferred. P. H., Box 72, 1,242 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; city or country; good reference. W. E., care of janitor, 1,078 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a married man; long experience in the growing of grapes, roses, violets, &c.; also care and management of lawns, vegetables, and flower gardens. G. Bridgeman's Seed Store, 37 East 19th St.

GARDENER.—By experienced single middle-aged man as gardener; honest and sober; understands care of horse and cow. Lang, 288 Broome St.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged single man of neat appearance; strictly sober, obliging; speaks English and German; in good private family; as all-around; city or country. W. L. R., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly English-trained servant; excellent references; disengaged April 9; present employer seen. Butler, Box R., Lakewood, N. J.

BUTLER.—By a young Englishman as butler; age, 27 years; height, 5 feet 10 inches; good reference. Reynolds, 19 West 45th St.

BUTLER—LAUNDRESS or PARLORMAID.—By married couple; two years' first-class reference; last employer can be seen. A. G., 397 5th Av.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man as butler; town or country; best references. Butler, Box 115, Times office.

BUTLER and VALET.—By a Swiss; competent, willing, and obliging; good written and personal references. Henry, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER and VALET.—First class; good city reference; willing, obliging. L. H., Box 252 Times Up-town Office, 1,1227 Broadway.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By a reliable middle aged man and wife; will take care of furnished house or any position of trust during the Summer for small compensation; satisfactory reference given. J. Lawes, 57 Irving Place.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By an English couple, no children, to take charge of gentleman's house; reference for seven Summers. Reliable, 242 East 87th St.

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COACHMAN—COOK.—By man and wife; English; in private family; can take full charge of gentleman's country place; first-class references. Dingley, 268 West 4th St.

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USEFUL MAN.—By a middle-aged single man of neat appearance; strictly sober, obliging; speaks English and German; in good private family; as all-around; city or country. W. L. R., Box 269 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By an efficient, middle-aged Protestant as managing housekeeper for widower's household; town or country. Madame, 341 West 30th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; references; city. M. C., 152 6th Av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman as working housekeeper; city or country. Housekeeper, 172 East 94th St.; ring outside bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; good hairdresser, dressmaker, packer; highly recommended. Duchene, Box 258 Times Uptown office, 1,227 Broadway.

MAID or NURSE.—As maid or child's nurse; by a refined woman; or as mother's assistant to children; good seamstress; a home preferred; excellent reference; would live in the country. 148 East 123d St., third bell, west.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; shirts, collars; city or country; best reference; wages, $20. 405 West 54th St., top floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as excellent laundress; competent in every way; very best city reference. M. C., 203 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By respectable woman to do family washing at home; excellent references. Mrs. Lynch, 713 West 60th St.

Nurses.

NURSE and GOVERNESS.—By a refined, educated nurse and governess to grown children; speaks German, French, English; good sewer; good reference. Call, two days, 1 to 4, 228 East 82d St.

NURSE.—By a competent German girl to take care of children; willing; best references. 307 East 76th St., care of Mrs. Schiffner.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; best city references. 241 West 22d St.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as parlormaid or chambermaid; good city reference. Josephine, 251 West 24th St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as seamstress and chambermaid; will assist in family laundry if necessary; good reference. Moore, 428 West 48th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in private family; good references. Protestant, L. L., Box 255 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young woman as thoroughly competent waitress in private family; good reference. 816 6th Av., third bell.

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Miscellaneous.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT CHEMIST.

Expert chemist, formerly with the first European Welsbach Incandescent Gas Light Company, desires position as superintending chemist or manager of some chemical works; specialty, rare earths and general analysis. Dr. Simonini, 363 West 32d St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, eleven years' experience at dry goods, office work, and shipping; seeks permanent position; highest references. J., Box 201, 152 6th Av.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Competent waitress for few weeks; references required. Apply, Thursday, before 11 o'clock, at 29 West 9th St.

WANTED—A cultured lady to solicit advertisements for a leading daily newspaper. Address M. A. C., Box 131 Times Office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AGENTS.—Live men only, on the greatest specialty of the day; sells at sight; largest commission and choice territory; see the Sunlight Gas Lamp; half the gas consumed and three times the light. Call or address Sunlight Co., 545 Broadway.

WANTED—A capable man, who has large experience and acquaintance, and can command the attention of the architects of New York and Brooklyn to introduce plumbing specialties; liberal salary paid. H. J., Box 342 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

WANTED.—An experienced canvasser to take orders on the easy-payment plan in New York City for the "Book of Facts," a reference book needed by all classes. Address by letter only, HARPER & BROS., Publishers, Franklin Square, New York.

SPRING RESORTS.

The Laurel House
OF LAKEWOOD,
David B. Plumer, Manager.
OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1ST.

The Waumbek.
JEFFERSON, N. H.
Open July 1st. Address Lakewood, N. J.

The Lakewood Hotel,
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
T. F. SILLECK, LESSEE.
OF ORIENTAL HOTEL, Manhattan Beach.

Atlantic City, N. J.
"A Magnificent Hotel."
THE RUDOLF,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NOW OPEN.
Private suites, with hot and cold sea water baths. Rates, $3.50 to $5. Special rates for Spring season. CARL G. ESSNER, Prop.

THE IRVINGTON.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Will reopen Feb. 27. Filtered water. Sun parlor. Popular prices.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAAB, GEORGE J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE J. BAAB, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at No. 164 East Eighty-third Street, in the City of New York, on or before the tenth day of September, 1897, next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of February, 1897. MARY M. BAAB, Executrix. THEALL & BEAM, Attorneys for Executrix, Nos. 45 and 47 Wall Street, New York City. f26-1aw6mF

BOETTIGHEIMER, CHARLES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES BOETTIGHEIMER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Rollin M. Morgan, at No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of April, next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1896. CHARLES F. ALLEN, Temporary Administrator. ROLLIN M. MORGAN, Attorney for Temporary Administrator, No. 41 Park Row, New York City. o9-1aw6mF

BRUCE, JULIA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Julia Bruce, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of March, 1897. MARY LANGLEY BRUCE, Administratrix, c. t. a.; BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Administratrix, c. t. a., 54 Wall Street, New York City. mh19-1aw6mF

CROWLEY, MARY ANN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mary Ann Crowley, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of March, 1897. SETH R. JOHNSON, Executor; BROWNELL & PATTERSON, Attorneys for Executor, 71 Wall Street, New York. mh18-1aw6mF

CUTTING, WILLIAM.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to William Cutting and Anne H. De Vriere, send greeting:

Whereas, Alonzo C. Monson of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our City and County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the fifth day of January, 1892, and a codicil thereto, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1893, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of WILLIAM CUTTING, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, therefore, you, and each of you, are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our City and County of New York, at his office in the City of New York, on the twentieth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament. And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City [L. S.] and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and county, at the City of New York, the 31st day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, ap2-1aw7wF Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

DU BERCEAU, EDGAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDGAR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-1aw6mF

DU BERCEAU, ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARTHUR DU BERCEAU, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of John P. Everett, No. 4 Warren Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of October, 1896. ARTHUR A. DU BERCEAU, Administrator c. t. a. JOHN P. EVERETT, Attorney for Administrator, 4 Warren Street, New-York. o30-1aw6mF

FELL, MORTIMER L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER L. FELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 120 Broadway, Room 30, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of October, 1896. RICHARD KEMBLE BOCKOVEN, Executor. o18-1aw6mF

FOGARTY, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Alfred Fogarty, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of J. Baldwin Hands, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 17th day of March, 1897. THOMAS BALMFORD, Temporary Administrator; J. BALDWIN HANDS, Attorney for Administrator, 18 Wall St., New York. mh19-1aw6mF

FORD, JOHN R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN R. FORD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Avery T. Brown, No. 18 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of February, 1897. JAMES B. FORD, J. HOWARD FORD, EVERETT T. BROWN, Executors. AVERY T. BROWN, Attorney for Executors, 18 Exchange Place. f19-1aw6mF

FROST, MARIA L. or LOUISE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARIA L. FROST, also known as Louise Frost, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Kellogg, Rose & Smith, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of January, 1897. CHARLES G. MOORE, Administrator. KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 120 Broadway, New York. ja22-1aw6mF

GARRY, THOMAS.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, To Daniel Joseph Garry, Daniel Garry, Loretta Garry, Catherine Garry, Frank Garry, Ann Brown, Bridget Brown, Delia O'Brien, Mary Brown, Katie Brown, Michael Brown, Thomas Brown, Dottins Brown, William A. Davenport, Public Administrator, as administrator of the goods, chattels, and credits of Michael J. Garry, deceased, Daniel C. Sands, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, and to all persons interested in the estate of THOMAS GARRY, late of the City of New York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the twenty-first day of May, 1897, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Della Garry, as executrix, and Thomas Morrissey, John Mullins, and Michael E. Bannin, as executors and trustees of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of our said City and County, at the City of New York, the 26th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

GUARD, CHARLES A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. GUARD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Norwood & Dilley, No. 140 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of November, 1896. LETITIA GUARD, Administratrix. NORWOOD & DILLEY, Attorneys for Administratrix, 140 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. jaw6m

MARCOTTE, LOUISE M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE M. MARCOTTE, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1896. FREDERIC R. COUDERT, CHARLES COUDERT, Executors. DANIEL I. HOLDEN, Attorney for Executors, 100 Broadway, New-York City. o23-1aw6mF

SURROGATE NOTICES.

McCOY, MARTHA J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA J. McCOY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SINCLAIR McCOY, Administrator. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Administrator, 393 Canal Street, New York. mh26-1aw6mF

McCOY, SINCLAIR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SINCLAIR McCOY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New York, on or before the eighth day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1897. SINCLAIR McCOY, Administrator. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney for Administrator, 393 Canal Street, New York. mh26-1aw6mF

O'ROURKE, GWEN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Owen O'Rourke late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business at the residence of Catherine O'Rourke, 815 West 145th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. LIZZIE CAVANAGH, Administratrix. o9-1aw6mF

GULICK, JOSEPH or JOSEPH W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH GULICK, (or JOSEPH W. GULICK,) late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Hammond Odell, No. 35 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of August next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of January, 1897. MARTHA G. WILLIAMS, Administratrix. HAMMOND ODELL, Attorney for Administratrix, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City. ja29-1aw6mF

RACKER, HENRY ARTHUR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY ARTHUR RACKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Cole & Potter, No. 63 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of October, 1896. FRANCIS S. SMITHERS, Executor. COLE & POTTER, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 63 Wall Street, New-York City. o9-1aw6mF

RATH, NICHOLAS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS RATH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 30 South William Street, in the City of New York, on or before the fifteenth day of August next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of January, 1897. MATTHEW RATH, Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. ja29-1aw6mF

RIDDLE, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN RIDDLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Christian Zabriskie, No. 393 Canal Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-ninth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896. MARY RIDDLE, Administratrix; PHILIP H. ABBOTT, FREDERICK H. CLARK, Administrators. CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, Attorney, 393 Canal Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

ROSALIE OR ROSA BIRNBAUM, OTHERWISE known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROSALIE or ROSA BIRNBAUM, otherwise known as Rosalie or Rosa Birnbaum-Bill, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Abram L. Silkus, No. 56 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June, 1897.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of November, 1896. MARY HELEN KRIDEL, Administratrix. ABRAM L. ELKUS, Attorney for Administratrix, 56 Pine Street, New-York. n20-1aw6mF

SCHRADER, GEORGE F. C. L., OTHERWISE known as Frederick Schrader.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. C. L. SCHRADER, otherwise known as Frederick Schrader, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at our place of transacting business, No. 310, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of September next.—Dated New York, the 19th day of February, 1897. FREDERICK SCHRADER, JOHN SCHRADER, Executors. SAM'L E. DUFFEY, Attorney for Executors, No. 99 Nassau Street, New York City. f26-1aw6mF

TOMPKINS, MINTHORNE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Jesse S. Nelson, No. 11 Pine Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of June next.—Dated New York, the 16th day of December, 1896. MARY C. TOMPKINS, Executrix. JESSE S. NELSON, Attorney for Executrix, No. 11 Pine St., N. Y. d18-1aw6mF

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
EAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., April 6, 10 AM Trave, Tu., April 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., April 13, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., April 20, 10 AM Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Steamers.
Friedrich der Grosse....Thursday, April 22, Noon
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
BREMEN, GEO. A. KOHL, Agent.
Ems, April 10, 10 AM Kaiser, May 8, 10 AM
Werra, April 17, 10 AM Ems, May 15, 10 AM
Fulda, April 24, 10 AM Werra, May 22, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE from New York to Plymouth, (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Apr. 8, 10 AM F. Bismarck, May 27, 10 AM
Normannia, Ap. 29, 10 AM Normannia, June 10, 10 AM
Columbia, May 13, 7 AM Columbia, June 10, 7 AM
HAMBURG SERVICE by Twin-Screw Mail S.S.
Pennsylvania, Ap. 10, 11 AM Patria, April 17, 7 AM
First cab., $75 up; intermediate, $40; steerage, $30.
TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by TWIN SCREW EXPRESS S. S. FROM NEW YORK JUNE 17 and JULY 22.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 B'way, New York

American Line.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....April 7 PARIS.....April 28
ST. PAUL.....April 14 ST. PAUL.....May 5
NEW YORK.....April 21 ST. LOUIS.....May 12
SUMMER CRUISE
to the LAND of the MIDNIGHT SUN,
Iceland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Russia.
By the American S. S. "Ohio,"
Sailing from New York June 26.
Duration of cruise, 70 days.
Price of passage, including side trips, $475 and upward. Send for full information and pamphlet.

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday.
Noordland, April 7, noon Kensing'n, Ap. 21, 8:30 AM
Friesland, April 14, noon Westernland, Ap. 28, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, April 7, Noon Majestic, May 5, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 14, Noon Germanic, May 12, Noon
Teutonic, Apr. 21, Noon Teutonic, May 19, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 28, Noon Britannic, May 26, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N. R., ft. West Houston St.
MOHAWK.....April 8
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
City of Rio Janeiro, v a Honolulu, April 10, 1 P. M.
GAELIC.....April 21, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 1, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Wash

OPPOSE THE DINGLEY BILL

Strong Words of Condemnation at a Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

ACT TO PARALYZE COMMERCE.

The President Urged to Make Preparation for the Paris Exhibition in 1900, and the Dock Board Asked to Treat Steamship Companies Liberally.

Strong words of condemnation for the Dingley Tariff bill were spoken by representative New York merchants at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce, started the discussion by offering a resolution characterizing the tariff bill just passed by the House of Representatives as "excessive and likely to invite reaction harmful to business and to the best interests of the country."

Mr. Schwab said that there were certain features of the Dingley bill that would affect business interests to a very marked extent, and the committee's resolution provided that the bill "should be carefully revised in the direction of a reduction of the rates of duty proposed, to the end that a system of tariff taxation may be adopted that shall be reasonably permanent, and that shall insure to the business interests of the country a certain measure of immunity from early change."

"The title of the Dingley bill should be 'An act to paralyze commerce,'" said Mr. P. B. Worrall of Frederick Butterfield & Co. "The wool schedule is full of prohibitory duties, and the probability is that the actual duties on wool imports will be nearer 100 per cent. than 75 per cent., as now calculated."

Charles Stewart Smith, former President of the Chamber, said: "Nobody can justly accuse the Chamber of Commerce of being in favor of free trade. This body has always favored a proper protection, but it cannot approve the exorbitant duties in the Dingley bill. Prohibitory duties have been put on goods that cannot be produced in this country. Take carpet wools, for instance, the material for which is not produced here. Climatic and other conditions are against its production in America, yet duties amounting to about 93 per cent. have been placed on that class of wools."

Louis Windmüller said: "This new tariff must injure a great many persons, while benefiting only a few. One of its effects will be to cripple our export trade. The duties of 11 and 12 cents a pound placed on clothing wool equal 95 cents of average foreign values. Our seventy millions of people are expected to pay higher prices for their coats and blankets to increase the income derived by the owners of fifty million sheep. Excessive duties are placed on articles that are used in every household. Washing blue, for instance, is raised from 3 to 4 cents a pound, and oil of lemon, which is used to flavor bread and soda water, is taken from the free list and taxed 25 per cent."

James Talcott said he thought there were some good features in the bill, and did not believe in condemning it wholesale. He suggested that a committee of the Chamber go over the schedules and make detailed comparisons.

Daniel McKeever said no language could be too strong to use in condemning the Dingley bill. It increased duties on wool unwarrantably.

Mr. Schwab said he did not believe in the wholesale condemnation of the bill, but he thought the main features of the Dingley tariff were so objectionable that the merchants of New York ought to speak out against them at once. The resolution was adopted, with only two or three dissenting votes.

Want a Good Showing at Paris.

Charles Stewart Smith offered the following preamble and resolution, and spoke in support of them:

Whereas, The Republic of France has announced its intention to celebrate the opening year of the nineteenth century by inaugurating at Paris an international exposition of unusual extent and importance; and,

Whereas, This Republic is bound to that of France by historic ties and sacred obligations, which command the affectionate regard of the people of the United States, and which have linked together in imperishable memory the names of Washington and Lafayette; and,

Whereas, The agricultural, commercial, industrial, and artistic progress and position of this country have been heretofore very inadequately and unworthily represented at international exhibitions held in foreign countries; therefore,

Resolved, That President McKinley be, and hereby is, most respectfully and urgently requested to ask from Congress an early and liberal appropriation for the proposed exhibition in France, to the end that the dignity and reputation of the United States may be upheld, and the resources of this country adequately represented in comparison with the exhibits of other nations.

Mr. Smith said that at the latest world's exhibition in Paris American visitors were obliged to hang their heads in shame. Edison's section was the only redeeming feature of the American exhibit.

Gen. Horace Porter, newly appointed Ambassador to France, urged the adoption of the resolution. Chief among the inducements that impelled him to accept a distinguished mission abroad, he said, was the belief that this was an age of peace, an age in which the civilized nations of the earth not only desired peace, but were equally interested in fostering the arts and the industries. There was a peculiar affinity between the people of France and the United States, and there were many reasons why there should be a steady growth of trade between the two countries. The approaching French exposition offered the Americans a good opportunity to display their arts and industries under the eye of Europe.

Heretofore such opportunities had not been properly improved, mainly because Congress had been tardy in taking the initiative. Foreigners could not understand why the people of the United States did not make more of a show at the great industrial exhibitions held in Paris, Vienna, and London. It looked to many of them as if we were wholly indifferent to our trade relations with other countries, or else had nothing to exhibit that was worthy of consideration.

The speaker said that President McKinley and Secretary Sherman were in hearty sympathy with the idea of having a first-class American exhibit in France in 1900. It was possible that a Government appropriation might be made by Congress at the present special session, but at any rate an appropriation could be secured, with proper effort, early in the regular session. All commercial bodies throughout the country ought to co-operate in making this movement a great success. The resolution was adopted with enthusiasm.

Relief Fund for Cretans.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College, spoke in favor of raising a relief fund for Cretan refugees. "It is a marvel to us in America," he said, "that the great powers of Europe feel called upon to pursue the course that they are pursuing. It seems unnatural that the Christian powers should be engaged in shelling the Christians of Crete because the latter desire to give play to natural instincts and ally themselves with the little kingdom of Greece. The struggles of the people on that island appeal strongly to our sympathies." President Low urged that an effort be made to tender substantial aid to the needy Cretan refugees, and on his motion the following committee was appointed to raise a relief fund:

Seth Low, Chairman; John Crosby Brown, Levi P. Morton, Abram S. Hewitt, Andrew Carnegie John Claflin, William E. Dodge, W. Bayard Cutting, Richard H. McCurdy, Morris K. Jesup, John S. Kennedy, James T. Woodward, D. O. Mills, J. Pierpont Morgan, William R. Grace, James A. Burden, Vernon H. Brown, John D. Rockefeller, William L. Strong, Oscar S. Straus, George Foster Peabody, John L. Riker, and Charles R. Flint.

A. Foster Higgins addressed the Chamber briefly in approval of pending measures for the extension and improvement of the dock and wharf facilities of this city, and at his suggestion the following resolution was adopted:

That this chamber reiterates its conviction that the most liberal treatment of the foreign lines of steamships and the establishment of minimum rates of wharfage will be conducive to the very best welfare of this city and the entire country.

President Alexander E. Orr read the following letter from ex-President Cleveland:

My Dear Sir: The message you sent me on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, reached me on the 4th inst., immediately after the inauguration of my successor, and was the first message I received from my fellow countrymen, after my retirement from office.

I assure you the greeting of so important a commercial body was most gratifying; and I shall always cherish it as one of the best rewards of an attempt on my part to faithfully perform official duty, and to protect the honor and integrity of our beloved land. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

This resolution, also offered by Mr. Smith, was adopted:

That the measures now pending in the Legislature of this State relating to nearly every form of co-operative or corporate investment, tend to drive business to other adjacent States; that such proposed legislation would seem to be unnecessary, is shown by the fact that prices of all commodities and services affected are reasonable, and the returns to capital were never so low.

The meeting approved of the act recently passed by the State Legislature incorporating the Sailors' Rest, in the City of New York, and authorized the President of the Chamber to accept the office of Trustee. The following new members of the chamber were elected: W. I. Lincoln Adams, George C. Blickensderfer, Barak G. Coles, William H. Douglas, Henry A. Glassford, George B. Hurd, Theodore V. Johnston, Jr., John A. Kunkel, August Lattmann, Thomas S. Leoser, Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Aristides Martinez, Joseph Offenbach, Welding Ring, Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., and Thomas F. Ryan.

ASK LOW TARIFF ON HOPS.

Exporters and Importers Oppose a Duty of 15 Cents a Pound.

A number of the most prominent hop merchants, both exporters and importers, in the United States, have addressed a communication to the Finance Committee of the United States Senate, protesting against the proposed increase in the duty on hops from 8 cents to 15 cents per pound on the ground that it will be an injury to the producer, a hardship to the consumer, and of no advantage from a revenue point of view.

The communication demonstrates that the present duty affords protection to the extent of fully 100 per cent. upon the average cost of producing hops in America; that the annual exports of American hops absorb about one-third of the total production, and that the small quantity of European hops which are imported into this country do not really enter into competition with the home product, being used for special purposes by brewers of high grade beers. Further, that the ratio of imports to exports is about one to seven, and the last four years in the hop trade have been marked by an era of low prices, resulting from over-production. In conclusion, it is shown that the revenue derived from hops under the McKinley bill, when the duty was 15 cents per pound, was less than during the same period prior thereto, when it was only 8 cents per pound.

THE UNION SQUARE CURVE.

Suggestions for Relief Made to the Aldermen's Railroad Committee.

There was a great deal of talk yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen about the dangerous curve on the Broadway cable road at Union Square. But as the committee has little power in the premises, and the Park Board has already rejected the two plans most talked of at the meeting—the Daniell plan and the tunnel plan—the meeting was not of very great significance.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company was present, but he had nothing to say. William J. Hunter submitted drawings for a slow cable, which, he thought would solve the difficulty. Some of the gentlemen who spoke after him did not think so. John Daniell, dry goods merchant, advocated his plan, which enlarges the boundaries of Union Square and allows the railroad company to cut straight through it. He said that the curve at Union Square had been a dead line to business below it, particularly to carriage trade. James McCreery, another dry goods merchant, indorsed this. Others with suggestions for relief were heard. One man proposed to build a huge bridge across Broadway at Fourteenth Street.

WHITE STAR PIER RENTALS.

The Agent and the Dock Commissioners to Confer.

The Dock Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, directed Secretary Terry to invite the agent of the White Star Line to another conference on the matter of rental rates for the piers to be constructed near the foot of West Eleventh Street, North River.

This was the outcome of a letter from H. Maitland Kersey of the White Star Line, renewing a former offer on the basis of 4½ per cent. on the cost of the proposed improvement, or $84,350 for new Pier 48, and $82,610 for new Pier 49, the improvement to cost $8,000,000.

Mr. Kersey said that he had understood Commissioners Einstein and Monks to have approved the 4½ per cent. rate of rental at the meeting in the Mayor's office on Wednesday, and added: "As my principals in Liverpool are extremely anxious, in view of certain work on hand which they are unable to proceed with until the decision of the board is arrived at, I beg you will kindly arrive at a settlement with us."

The Commissioners think the leases should be made on a 5 per cent. basis. Mr. Einstein said that Mr. Kersey had not correctly understood his position. The board decided, however, to have another conference in the hopes of reaching an agreement, and representatives of the Cunard Line will also be invited to be present with a view to adjusting a rate for that company.

Arrested for Perjury.

Isaac Bernstein, dealer in silks at 31 Wooster Street, was held in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday, for examination on a charge of perjury preferred by Joseph H. Silver of the firm of Brounstein & Silver, hat trimmings, 554 Broadway. The complainant alleges that he returned certain goods ordered of Bernstein because they were unsatisfactory. Bernstein brought suit for the value of the goods on the ground that they had been left in front of the building in the rear of which he did business, and had been placed in storage by John Brennan, who occupied the front of the building, but who at the time of the suit was in Europe. Bernstein got judgment. On Brennan's return from Europe he denied, it is alleged, all of Bernstein's statements, and the arrest on the carge of perjury followed.

William W. Wickes Seriously Ill.

William W. Wickes, who has been for a number of years actively engaged in charitable work in Brooklyn, and who has been ill for over a year, underwent a change for the worse yesterday. His physician is apprehensive of his recovery. His only near relative is an adopted daughter, the wife of Benjamin F. Stephens of Flatbush. Mr. Wickes was formerly in the produce commission business, and in 1870 was made Vice President of the New York Produce Exchange. He retired from active business in 1873. He lives in the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Picking Out 100 Pupils a Day.

President Wilson of the Health Board said yesterday that the Medical School Inspectors had found on an average 100 children a day since they began their work Monday, who were suffering from diseases which required their exclusion from the schools, and isolation at their homes.

Chief Inspector Blauvelt of the staff of Medical Inspectors is well satisfied that the new system is a thing that might well have been adopted long ago.

Burial of Commander Church.

Funeral services for Commander George H. Church, who died last Tuesday at his home, 61 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, were held yesterday at the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry Street. The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the pastor, officiated. Many prominent citizens of Brooklyn attended, and in addition there were present nearly eighty members of the Brooklyn Naval Battalion, of which Mr. Church was the provisional Commander. The burial was in Greenwood.

Will of Francis B. Cutting.

By the will of Francis B. Cutting, filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday, he leaves to his brother, William C. Cutting, Jr., the property left to him by his grandfather, Francis B. Cutting, Sr. The residue of his estate, which includes his house at 99 Madison Avenue, is left to his mother for life, and then to his brother. They are appointed his executors.

BUCHANAN WILL CONTEST

The Testimony for the Proponent, Mrs. Kate M. Foster, All Put In.

CONTESTANTS' STORY BEGUN.

Mrs. Buchanan Tells Again the History of Her Life Before and After Mrs. Foster Came Into It—The Origin of the Child Pauline Explained.

Further testimony was taken before Surrogate Arnold yesterday in the contest over the will of Dr. Alexander Buchanan, offered for probate by Mrs. Kate M. Foster and contested by Mrs. Margaret P. Buchanan, the testator's widow, and her daughters. The will gave to Mrs. Buchanan $50, and to each of the daughters $5, while the residue of the estate was left to Mrs. Foster. It is alleged that the doctor gave to Mrs. Foster property valued at $100,000 before he died.

The grounds of the contest are the alleged mental unsoundness of Dr. Buchanan and undue influence exercised over him by Mrs. Foster. A jury on March 11 gave to Mrs. Buchanan a verdict for the full amount asked by her in a suit against Mrs. Foster for $50,000 damages for the alienation of Dr. Buchanan's affections. An appeal from this verdict was taken and is still pending.

Most of the testimony given yesterday was a repetition or amplification of that educed in the alienation suit, the points of which appeared fully in THE NEW YORK TIMES from day to day at the time of the trial.

Robert Donaway, Dr. Buchanan's coachman, said that after Dr. Buchanan had quarreled with his wife he had sometimes driven the doctor and Mrs. Foster out together. He told of serving the Buchanan family at the Navesink Highlands for years and of his last year there. Dr. Buchanan, he said, left the Highlands with him. He was then displeased with his wife, and told the witness that she locked herself in her room of a Saturday night, and he would not see her again until Monday morning. This witness gave versions of the incidents of Mrs. Buchanan's throwing modeling clay over her husband and water over himself, of finding wet clothes on the cushioned seats of the doctor's buggy and the passageway to the stable obstructed with books, carpets, and chairs, and of his being locked out.

Dora Schmidt, a servant, who lived with Mrs. Foster from 1888 to 1894, told what she had seen of the relations of Dr. Buchanan and Mrs. Foster, in which there was nothing improper.

In the alienation suit counsel for Mrs. Buchanan made much of the existence of a little girl called Pauline, who, they declared, is the daughter of Dr. Buchanan and Mrs. Foster. Gen. B. F. Tracy, in his address to the jury, said the defense did not dare to attempt to show the origin of this child. Dora Schmidt yesterday swore that she was with Mrs. Foster in the Hotel Shelburne, Dublin, when Pauline was brought there. Mrs. Palmer, wife of the Rev. Thomas Liddesdale Palmer, in the presence of the witness, told Mrs. Foster of the child, and Mrs. Foster said she would like to adopt it as company for her daughter Daisy. That child was brought here, and is the one known as Pauline.

These were the proponent's witnesses. Mrs. Buchanan was called to the stand as the first witness for the contestants. She told of her marriage, in 1853, and happy life as wife and mother until 1885; how the doctor lived as a Christian, conducting daily services at his house and going regularly to church; his careful supervision of the welfare and education of his daughters, and how she and her daughters assisted him in his practice. This state of affairs continued until he met Mrs. Foster. Before this time she never heard the doctor use profane language or knew of his indulging in stimulants. She never told him he could not smoke in his house or receive there any of his relatives.

Mrs. Buchanan related the story of her first quarrel with her husband, Christmas, 1885, which grew out of the discovery by her that he had given to one of his daughters a mortgage executed by Mrs. Kate M. Foster, and told of his repudiation of her as his wife in April, 1886. The last time she saw Mrs. Foster was when she called to pay the interest on the mortgage. She saw Mrs. Foster next in March, 1888, when she went to Mrs. Foster's house with a Mr. and Mrs. Gordon to collect a bill she owed them from Dr. Buchanan. The doctor took hold of her by the throat to choke her. Mrs. Foster took him away. Mrs. Gordon told Mrs. Foster she was a vile woman to take a woman's husband away from her, and Mrs. Foster threatened Mrs. Gordon with arrest. It was on this occasion, Mrs. Buchanan swore, that Mrs. Foster said to her, "You have money, and I'll get every cent of it away from you."

Mrs. Buchanan said that she called in August, 1889, at Mrs. Foster's house, in Asbury Park, where the doctor was living with her, and knocked at the door. Mrs. Foster answered the knock, and this conversation followed:

Q—Are you Mrs. Foster? A—Yes.

Q—Do you know who I am? A—Yes; you are Mrs. Buchanan.

Q—What are you going to give me for the services of my husband? A—I do not know what you mean.

Mrs. Buchanan replied that Mrs. Foster knew full well what she meant, and any of her airs would do no good. Mrs. Foster threatened to shoot her, and ordered her away. She then went and got a rattan, but did not use it upon the witness, who defied her. Mrs. Foster drove out with the doctor almost daily, and sometimes they passed the witness, who was afoot.

Mrs. Buchanan said the last time she recalled speaking to Dr. Buchanan was after his recovery from illness in 1891. He was in the saloon of a French steamship, upon which he was on the point of sailing with Mrs. Foster and her daughter.

The case will go on this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Bellevue Trained Nurses.

The Bellevue Graduates' Association Registry of Trained Nurses will make a public announcement of its existence to-morrow or Monday, and will call attention to its office, at 33 East Twenty-second Street, which is under the charge of Miss M. E. Wadley. There are now about sixty members in the association, and the list is gradually increasing. The association is composed of graduates of the New York Training School for Nurses attached to Bellevue Hospital. The managers of the Training School declined to introduce a telephone service, and it was impossible to use the telephone connected with the hospital. Without any ill feeling toward the parent society, some fifty of the graduate nurses, about the middle of March, established the Association Registry, where there is telephone service and other accommodations. Their step has been favored by many prominent physicians of the city. An Executive Committee of nine, with Miss L. L. Starr as Chairman, and Miss M. Louisa Longway as Secretary and Treasurer, has been appointed.

Bidwell Judgments Vacated.

Judge Beach of the Supreme Court has vacated three judgments against George R. Bidwell, aggregating $67,324. They were in favor of the Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company, $51,110, obtained on Dec. 26, 1893; Bank of the Metropolis, $15,795, obtained on Feb. 12, 1894, and the Hartford Machine Screw Company, $419, obtained on Dec. 26, 1893. The judgments were in connection with a bicycle manufacturing concern in this city and Hartford in which Mr. Bidwell was interested.

Signing City Coupon Bonds.

Controller Fitch has finished the work of signing the coupon bonds issued under the last sale of city bonds. The total number of single signatures which was required was 15,510. The bonds are also to be signed by the Mayor, who has nearly completed his task, and by the Clerk of the Common Council, who affixes the city's seal.

Miss Potter Ignored the Court.

Jennie O'Neil Potter, the elocutionist, failed to answer when her name was called yesterday in the City Court, and she was declared in contempt by Justice O'Dwyer. Miss Potter is a judgment debtor for $631, held against her by the Carnegie Music Hall Association for arrears in rent of a studio.

BIG STRIKE THREATENED.

THE ATTACK OF EMPLOYERS ON WALKING DELEGATES.

Probability that Any Decision in the Steamfitters' Case by the Arbitrator Will Not Prevent More Extensive Trouble.

There are evidences that the committee appointed by the Mason Builders' Association to confer with the various organizations of the United Building Trades for the purpose of making a combined attack upon the Board of Walking Delegates has been doing quiet, but effective work; and before long the board may have to make a desperate fight for its existence.

Mr. Morris of the Master Steamfitters said yesterday that even if the university building strike were settled by the Arbitration Committee, of which Seth Low is arbitrator, that would not affect the differences between the Master Steamfitters, and their men who had broken their agreement and had then struck. The Master Steamfitters had not yet received any official communication from the Mason Builders' Association, although there have been informal talks between the members of the organizations. No conferences had been held during the day with the strikers, and none was expected in the near future. Mr. Morris, and also Mr. Williams, another master steamfitter, said they had received a good many applications for work from outside steamfitters, but as yet they had not employed any.

Another master steamfitter, E. D. Smith of Baker, Smith & Co., said his firm would treat with the men as individuals, but it would not recognize the Board of Walking Delegates.

The men said yesterday that the master steamfitters intend taking on non-union men on Monday to fill the places of the strikers and that the firm of Evans, Almirall & Co. of Dey Street had already taken on non-union men during the day, although that statement was not admitted at the office of the firm.

Should the master steamfitters take on non-union men the Board of Walking Delegates, it is said, will have to take the part of the steamfitters and retaliate by ordering sympathetic strikes on buildings where the master steamfitters have contracts. This may precipitate a fight of all the united building trades against the board, for which fight the Mason Builders' Association began to make preparations on Tuesday evening.

The striking steamfitters and helpers yesterday issued a statement, accusing the employers of violating the agreement, and locking the men out to cripple them, so that they should be unable to enforce their demands on Aug. 1 regarding a proposed new agreement.

Commissioner Purcell of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration said yesterday that he could not see how the Committee on Arbitration, with Mr. Low as arbitrator, could settle the fight between the Board of Walking Delegates and the United Building Trades which to all appearances was coming on. To prevent that fight or settle it in an amicable manner the State Board would do all in its power.

The Laundrymen's Demands.

About 300 laundrymen, who struck for an advance of wages and shorter hours, met yesterday at Liberty Hall, at 257 East Houston Street. They said they had been working eighteen hours a day, and they want only twelve hours. During the day reports came in that nineteen of the contractors against whom strikes were declared had acceded to the demands of the strikers.

COINS FOR SANTO DOMINGO.

An Order for Silver Pieces to be Filled in This City.

A Government commission appointed by the Republic of Santo Domingo has just placed an order with the gold and silver refining firm of Charles S. Platt, at 29 Gold Street, for the coinage of 1,750,000 pieces of silver alloy, to represent dollars equal in size to the French five-franc piece and weighing twenty-five grammes, half dollars, and twenty and ten cent pieces corresponding in size to our own currency.

The face of each coin bears a relief picture of the Goddess of Liberty, and the reverse side is adorned with the coat of arms of Santo Domingo. The nominal value of the total amount represented by the coins is $600,000, and they are to be used merely as subsidiary currency for circulation within the limits of the republic, their actual standard being considerably lower than United States coins.

This is the first time that an American firm has been intrusted with the coinage of foreign money, the foreign countries having no mints of their own usually placing their orders in Europe.

THE CAUCA RAILWAY CLAIM.

Colombian Representatives Here—James L. Cherry's Demands.

J. F. Cisneros and M. H. Pena, representatives of the Colombian Republic, arrived here yesterday from Colon on the steamship Allianca. Their mission has to do with the Cauca Railway claim. The Colombian Consul General, Climaco Calderon, said yesterday regarding the case:

"The claim grows out of a concession made by my Government in 1889 to James L. Cherry, an American citizen, for a railway between Buena Ventura, on the Pacific coast, and the Cauca Valley, a distance of about 100 miles. Certain stipulations were not complied with, and the Government, last year, canceled the concession. Mr. Cherry claimed indemnity for money already invested, and a commission has been appointed to consider the questions involved. Mr. Pena is the Commissioner appointed by my Government. Secretary of State Sherman has appointed Lewis M. Haupt as the representative of the United States Government, and Christian Schramer has been selected by Mr. Cherry.

"Mr. Cisneros, who is an engineer, comes as the agent of the Colombian Government, but not as a member of the commission. The commission may meet here or in Washington."

NO PAY SINCE JANUARY.

Predicament of the Assistant United States District Attorneys.

The subordinate officers in the United States District Attorney's Office, in the Federal Building, are very unhappy, because they have had no pay since last January. Their discontent was not mollified yesterday when checks arrived for their chief, District Attorney Macfarlane, and also for the Federal Judges, the Marshals, and Court Clerks.

The trouble lies in the failure of the last Congress to pass the General Deficiency bill, owing to the disagreement at the last moment of the Conference Committees of the two Houses over some of the provisions of this bill. The District Attorney and the Judges and Marshals get their salaries by regular appropriations. So do the subordinates, but at the end of a Congressional term these are likely to be exhausted. It is to relieve a situation like this that the General Deficiency bill is provided. The men are sure of their money up to January, because the regular appropriations are arranged for from January to January. The residue, in a year when a Congress expires, must be provided in the General Deficiency bill.

As, in the rush incident to every expiring Congress, this bill is usually delayed until the last moment, these officials are not unused to facing a no-salaried condition for two months, but now they will have to go until June 30, the close of the fiscal year, without salaries unless the General Deficiency bill is passed by the extra session of Congress. If that should not be done they will be obliged to rely on their credit for six months.

The United States District Attorney's office in Brooklyn and, in fact, those all over the country are in the same predicament.

Black Brocaded Satin Skirts,

—silk lined—

$24.50.

Alterations without charge.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

RAPID TRANSIT ADDITION

Commissioners Adopt a Route from Park Row and Ann Street to South Ferry.

WILL BE UNDER BROADWAY.

Mayor Strong Necessary to Complete the Quorum, and He Is Taken from the Greater New York Hearing—To Meet Elm Street Property Holders Next Tuesday.

The original plans of the Rapid Transit Commissioners, which were presented to the Board of Aldermen on March 2, contemplated the construction of a road to begin at Park Row and Ann Street. At the various hearings on the plan before the Aldermen the extension of the road to the Battery was urged strongly. But the objection to that was the enormous cost of securing right of way from property owners along lower Broadway. This was met by the statement that many of the property owners along the route were in favor of rapid transit, and would cheerfully give their consent to the plan. A sufficient number of consents to the route from property holders, it is understood, was the test imposed upon the advocates of the additional route. What their success has been could not be ascertained yesterday, nor were any of them present at the hearing. The resolution was passed without any comment, and the only information obtainable is the official announcement of the Secretary Lewis L. Delafield.

The board held in reality two sessions yesterday. One of them was held in the rooms of the commission, at 256 Broadway, and the other in its rooms at City Hall. There were present at the meetings Chairman Alexander E. Orr, Commissioners Charles Stewart Smith, George L. Rives, John Claflin, Woodbury Langdon, E. M. Shepard, and the counsel and chief engineer, William B. Parsons. The commission sat in executive session, but Elbridge T. Gerry, carrying in his hand an important document, labeled "in the matter of rapid transit," was admitted. Mr. Gerry said when he came out that he had private business with one of the Commissioners only, and had nothing to do with the commission.

After a session lasting an hour, the board adjourned to the City Hall. This was done because, five members only of the commission being present, it required one more to pass the resolution. Mayor Strong was at the Greater New York hearing, but he adjourned that long enough to meet the commission.

After the meeting Secretary Delafield said: "The Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners, at a meeting this afternoon, by a vote of six of its members, adopted an additional route for the rapid transit railroad. This runs underground in a southerly direction from Park Row along Broadway to South Ferry. Such extension is to consist of a two-track railroad, with a maximum width of 25 feet, except at station and sidings. Consent of the local authorities and property owners along the proposed route is necessary, or the substituted consent of the Supreme Court."

Mr. Delafield also made the following announcement: "On Tuesday, April 6, at 3 o'clock, the board desires to meet at its offices owners of property upon Elm Street to confer with a view to obtain their consent. The importance of obtaining their prompt consents arises from the fact that if such consents are given promptly the railroad can be constructed probably while the work of widening the street is in progress. This avoids the double interference, and is for the convenience of the property owners.

"Notices of this meeting have been sent to all owners whose names I have been able to obtain. The importance of this meeting should bring all of them together."

Court Needs in Kings County.

Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, has taken exceptions to the presentment made by the Grand Jury recommending the creation of a new court in Kings County. Justice Gaynor said: "No additional court is needed. The courts can try all the cases provided they are brought on. We are now trying issues which are only five and six months old. A similar situation has not been in my time at the bar or bench, and nowhere in the State is the case better. We will go through the calendar this year, or, at the present rate of progress, before the year is over. Our problem now is to get through with the cases with regularity and not have the courts idle."

Peculations of a Cashier.

The Sheriff has received an attachment against Joseph Katscher, cashier for Francis Keil & Son, manufacturers of builders' hardware at One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Brook Avenue, for $2,269, in favor of the firm, which alleges that he has taken that amount from it and converted it to his own use since Oct. 5 last. The attachment was served on two savings banks where, it is supposed, he has an account, and was also served on him at the Harlem Police Court, Mr. Katscher having been arrested a few days ago on this charge. At the court he acknowledged his guilt, and was held in $2,000 for the Grand Jury.

Battleship Iowa Inspectors.

The Naval Board of Inspection appointed to examine the battleship Iowa before she is accepted by the Government, reported at the Navy Yard yesterday and held its first session. The board comprises Commodore Dewey, Capt. Picking, Commanders Davis and Brownsin, Lieut. Staunton, Medical Inspector Van Reypen, Pay Inspector Davis, Chief Engineer Stivers, and Naval Constructor Hanscomb. They will accompany her to Boston on the trial trip. The Iowa is expected to leave the dry dock to-day, and unless the programme is changed, will sail for Boston Saturday afternoon.

Inquiry of "E. B." Answered.

"E. B." is informed that the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women, at 213 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the Woman's Medical College of the New York Infirmary at 321 East Fifteenth Street receive female students. The hours for lectures and instruction can be obtained at the addresses given.

Clerk Found Dead in Bed.

Daniel Cronin, forty-two years old, a clerk in the employ of the Red Star Steamship Line, was found dead in his bed at 53 Greenwich Street yesterday. Cronin's relatives live at 1,715 North Twenty-fourth Street, Philadelphia.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

THE BUDDING BLOSSOMS

of furniture originality, evolved from the fertile brains of our expert designers, have now burst forth into the full fruition of beautiful and exclusive designs. Our Spring and Summer novelties are marvels of design and execution, whether intended for use in drawing room, dining room, bedroom, or hall. It is to your interest to inspect this new stock before the choicest pieces are appropriated. Perhaps you need a rug or two; our collection of oddities cannot be excelled.

"BOY OF THE BASKET"

GEO. C. FLINT CO

NEAR BROADWAY

WANT UNLIMITED INSURANCE.

MERCHANTS OPPOSE THE RESTRICTIONS OF CANTOR'S BILL.

Remonstrance Sent to the Senate Showing that It Would Enormously Decrease the Amount of Insurance Obtainable.

At a hearing before the Senate Committee on Insurance at Albany yesterday a delegation of New York merchants and insurance men presented a remonstrance against Senator Cantor's Fire Insurance Restriction bill.

The object of this bill is to prohibit fire insurance companies doing business in this State from reinsuring any part of their liabilities in companies not doing business in the State. If the bill becomes a law it will reduce to a considerable extent the amount of insurance that can be written by companies authorized to do business in the State.

The protest made before the Insurance Committee was accompanied by a petition signed by the H. B. Claflin Company, Teft, Weller & Co., Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Calhoun, Robbins & Co., Mills & Gibb, Arnold, Constable & Co., Lord & Taylor, Stern Brothers, James McCreery & Co., Rogers, Peet & Co., W. L. Strong & Co., Minot, Hooper & Co., Wheelwright, Aldredge & Co., Lawrence, Taylor & Co., Noyes, Bausher & Gerrish, Joy, Langdon & Co., and about forty other prominent firms.

The petition states that the effect of the bill would be to largely curtail important lines of insurance now held by both property owners and those engaged in large business enterprises. While the bill is supposed to be a sort of patriotic movement to prevent foreign companies from invading the home insurance market, it is said by merchants and insurance men that it would decrease the amount of insurance obtainable by the dry goods people of this city alone of more than $40,000,000. At the present time there are nearly 400 individuals and firms in this State, about one-half of them being in this city, who have filed with the Insurance Department the required affidavit that they cannot secure sufficient insurance in admitted companies.

Vice President E. L. Allen of the German-American Insurance Company said yesterday: "Our present laws carefully guard the interest of the property owner in this matter of reinsurance in outside companies by fixing a limit (which limit cannot be reduced by a reinsurance in non-admitted companies) beyond which a company shall not expose itself to any loss on any one risk or hazard, and by a further requirement that a heavy reserve fund shall be held in this country for all risks assumed without deductions for any part of the liability that may be reinsured in non-admitted companies. The tax that must be paid on premiums written applies to the gross premiums without deduction for reinsurance in outside companies.

"The bill proposes to permit reinsurance on risks where an affidavit is filed that sufficient insurance cannot be secured in admitted companies. But this gives no practical relief, because companies doing business here cannot secure reinsurance arrangements which apply only to risks on which the unadmitted companies could get surplus lines without entering into a reinsurance arrangement. This law would therefore effectually cut off the increased lines which can now be carried through reinsurance.

"It is claimed that this new legislation large lines on risks in this country, but is aimed at foreign companies which carry with the protective laws already in force. I, as the representative of an American company, believe that the best policy is to rely upon that preference which American citizens will always give to sound American institutions, rather than seek to build ourselves up by restrictive laws which are unfair to the property owner."

Elijah R. Kennedy of Weed & Kennedy said that the bill was purposely drawn to curtail the fire insurance market of the people of this State, and in that respect was a bill in restraint of trade.

Mercy to a Dying Man.

William D. Weir, indicted for shooting Peter Farley, during a quarrel, at Fifty-second Street and North River, in March, pleaded guilty, yesterday, in General Sessions, to assault in the second degree. Farley was not badly hurt. Weir is twenty-nine years old, and is dying of consumption. He had to be carried into court. He was unable to stand up to plead, and his attorney, E. J. Kiely, told Justice McMahon the doctors said he cannot live six months. After a consultation with the District Attorney, Justice McMahon suspended sentence.

Customs Duties Received.

There was no rush of business at the Custom House yesterday, and the amount received for duties was $580,986.44, of which more than two-thirds was for withdrawals. Collector Kilbreth said of the situation: "We have no official knowledge of any change in the law, nor have we any official instructions from the Treasury Department as to change of procedure."

Park Board to Train Gardeners.

The Park Board has decided to educate its own gardeners. It has requested the Civil Service Commission to set a time for the examination of candidates, who must be young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty, and who have a general knowledge of rudimentary branches. The Civil Service Board set April 21 as the date for the examination.

Woman Suffragists Move.

Henceforth the headquarters of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association will be at 53 Park Row, this city, instead of at Philadelphia. The transfer was made yesterday. The work will be in charge of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Chairman of the Committee on Organization and Campaign.

Compliment to Mr. Shields.

When United States Commissioner Shields reached his office in the Federal Building yesterday he found it adorned with flowers and palms. His associates in the Federal Building adopted this method of complimenting him on forty-two years of service in the employ of the Government.

The Sallie Hastings Safe.

Tidings were received from Greenport, L. I., yesterday from the forty-two ton schooner Sallie Hastings, which has been missing for a week, and which was supposed to have foundered in the Sound with six men. She had put into Port Jefferson in a storm.

New Stock Exchange Member.

William B. Nivin was yesterday elected a member of the Stock Exchange in place of Joseph E. Bond, Exchange member of S. S. Sands & Co., who failed Dec. 20, 1895.

A Literary Treat

THE REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART

of

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

FEATURES OF THE ISSUE OF

TO-MORROW, April 3d:

The Records Bayard Got for Us.
What they are and their remarkable history since Bradford wrote them.

The Mycenaean Age.
Schliemann's discoveries and knowledge acquired since then.

Begging as a Business.
A book about the wiles and tricks practiced in Paris.

Pictures at the Academy.
Features of the Spring Exhibitions just opened.

To Lake Rudolf.
Dr. Donaldson Smith as an American explorer in Africa.

At the Libraries.
Opening of the Crerar Library in Chicago. The Lenox and the New York Public.

An Artist as a Cliff Dweller.
His experience of life among the natives in the far Southwest.

Pictures in Berlin.
Some by native artists, others—American—Verestchagin.

The Decadence of Poetry.
A Lecture on the subject by the Professor of Poetry at Oxford.

For King George II.
Men of New York who took the abjuration oath in the Young Pretender's time.

The Boston Museum.
Facts from the annual report for the past year.

A Specific Duty on Art.
Artists in New York studios who favor one and why they do so.

The New York Times
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

DEMAND CLEAR SIDEWALKS

Business Men Indignant Because the Assembly Passes the Leonard Bill Over the Mayor's Head.

APPEAL TO THE SENATE.

This Action Assumed to be a Forerunner to the Passage of the Finn Bill, and Will Be Resisted by Representative City Merchants.

The passage by the Assembly of the Leonard bill permitting booths for truckmen on the sidewalks over Mayor Strong's veto has